# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2273.


## ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

*In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of JOHN BELL DUNSTERVILLE, Esquire, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said JOHN BELL DUNSTERVILLE, Esquire, deceased, may be granted to JAMES HENDERSON DUNSTERVILLE, Esquire, a major in the same service, of the said Company, on their said Bombay Establishment, one of the Executors therein named, reserving the rights of the other Executors in the said Will named, when they shall come in and pray for the same; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof —Dated this 13th day of September, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

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THE Monthly Committee of the Byculla Club give notice that a special general meeting of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club room on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock, when propositions for reducing the monthly Subscription will be laid before the meeting.

*Byculla Club, 10th Sept.*, 1833.

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NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO. Bombay, have been appointed agents at that place to the Madras Male Asylum Press, and it is requested that all parties indebted to that Press, will pay up their arrears, and all Subscribers their current dues for the Male Asylum Herald to the above named Gentleman.

J. R. HAIG, CAPTAIN,
*Sec. Male Asylum.*

MADRAS, *24th August*, 1833.

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FOR Sale by public auction, on Monday next, the 16th inst. at 4 P. M. MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE & Co.—will sell by public auction, on the premises by order of the Common Assignee,

A House and Ground situate at Mazagon, the property of S. W. Henshaw, an Insolvent. The same may be viewed and terms and particulars of sale had, on application to the Auctioneers, any time prior to the day of sale; and at the time of sale.

*Bombay, Sept. 14th*, 1833.

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ON Monday next, the 16th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co will sell by public Auction, the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman proceeding to Sea, at his residence, the corner of Hummum Street and Meadow Street, opposite Messrs. Yates and Co's—the same comprizes, Sideboard, Dining Tables, Card Tables, Sofa Table, Chairs, Couches of sorts, Reading Table, Teapoys, Chests of Drawers, Clothes Presses, Dressing Room and Bed Room Furniture, a fine toned Square Piano Forte, by *Broadwood*, Dressing Glasses, pair of Cavalry Officer's Pistols, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Glass Ware of sorts, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Also—A suite of Field Officer's Tents, Subaltern Ditto, Mats, Checks, &c.

N. B. The Furniture is all nearly new and of the best description, and is now on view.

The Tents will be pitched on the Esplanade near the Church Gate if the weather will admit.

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ON Wednesday next, the 18th instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a portion of damaged Glass and Plated Ware landed from the *New Grove*, and sold on account of the concerned, together with an Invoice of the same in good order. The general assortment comprizes handsome Plated Branch Candlesticks, single light ditto, with cut and plain Shades, Night Lamps, Oil Burners, thick glass Cabin Lamps, Blue, Green, and Amber Lamps of sizes, white Glass ditto, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Champagne Claret, and Liqueur Glasses, Goblets, Lemonades, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Mouth Cups, handsome Liquor and Cruet Frames, Muffineers, Toilette Bottles, Patent Ink-Stands, &c. &c. &c.

At noon, on account of the Underwriters, a Stanhope landed in a damaged state from the *New Grove*, with any other carriages or Cattle that may offer.

ON THE SAME DAY,

They will sell an assortment of Lambswool socks and stockings, colour'd and plain silk ditto, about 40 bags of Fresh Ship Bread, and a variety of other Goods.

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FOR Sale—The suite of BUNGALOWS formerly occupied by B. Noton, Esq. For particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

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MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE & Co. have just received by the *Boyne*, the following valuable publications :—

EASTERN AND EGYPTIAN SCENERY, RUINS, &c. accompanied with Descriptive Notes, Maps, and Plans, illustrative of a Journey from India to Europe, followed by an outline of an Overland Route; Statistical Remarks, &c. intended to shew the advantage and practicability of Steam Navigation from England to India and *vicé versa*, by Capt. C. F. Head, Queen's Royal Regt. Price Rs. 45.

The IV. Volume of the Library of Romance, Edited by Leitch Ritchie, containing "THE STOLEN CHILD," by JOHN GALT—Rs. 5.

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SALE by Auction.—BECK AND CO. on Tuesday next, 17th inst., will hold their usual weekly auction and sell off chiefly without limit the following collection of Goods, viz :—45 maunds of Cochin Candles, 50 boxes of bloom Raisins, Salted Salmon in Kegs, fresh do. in 2 and 3lb. Cannisters, fresh Europe Pickles, a few dozen bottles of Comfits and Macassor Oil, Tooth and Hair Powder, Nail Brushes, Windsor Soap, Maccoba Snuff, a collection of amusing Books, a few copies of the "Vocal Anthology", or the "Flowers of Song," Sundry Piece Goods, Plated and Glass Ware, Wines, Liquors, and Beer of sorts, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. if not previously disposed of, 2 Shigrams belonging to a Gentleman returning to England, a few saddle and draught horses, and any other kind of cattle that may offer.

*Forbes Street, 14th Sept.* 1833.

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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO, the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and brown Sherry at Rs. 20 per dozen.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port.....at | Rs. | 22 | per doz. |
| Lisbon.....at 10 *a* | | 12 | " |
| Brandy ...at 15 *a* | | 18 | |
| Jamaica Rum, at | | 12 | |
| Holland's Gin in cases of 15 large Bottles, | Rs. | 24 | per case. |
| French Liqueurs of sorts, | 18 | per doz. | |
| Ripe Hodgson's Beer | 6 | " | |
| Rum Shrub in pints, | 9 | " | |

General Terms—Cash, or a reference for payment.

*Forbes Street, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

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FRAMJEE CAWASJEE has received for sale, three Gold Watches made by Salter of the Strand. They are constructed for the purpose of timing Horses, &c. and the second hand strikes each second minutely, with a spring at the side to stop at any particular moment. They are finished in the first style, and FRAMJEE CAWASJEE invites the attention of the Sporting Gentlemen to them. Price Rupees 600 each. Terms—Cash.

*Bombay, 14th September*, 1833.

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IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

A Few Casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 Rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, bottled in England, and very superior, in quanties of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 Rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

*Bombay, 14th September*, 1833.

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RIFLE.

A Superior Rifle (second hand) by W. MILLS, London, scarcely used, double barrelled, back action locks with apparatus complete. Price 500 Rupees cash,—Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Office of MR. GREY.

*Rampart Row, Sept. 14th*, 1833.

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FOR Sale—A neat light open Carriage with a pair of bay horses, six years old. It has been run only 9 months, and will answer for one or two horses. For particulars apply at the COURIER OFFICE. Lowest price, Rs. 1800.

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FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at .....Rs. 550 ach.

Received per *Lady Raffles*, direct from the Maker.

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FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO. Madeira WINE from Keir's and Co. of the finest quality imported in 1831,—in Pipes, Hhds. and Bottled.

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FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND CO. Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

*Bombay, 13th September*, 1833.

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ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.

" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

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FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

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ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Claret 2d growth.... | Rs. | 30 per doz. |
| Pale Sherry..... | " | 26 per doz. |
| Port Wine, at..... | " | 20 per doz. |

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

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ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines from Messrs G. Christopher and Son, of London, in cases of three dozen each vizt.

Old Hock, at Rs. 120 per case.
Ditto, ditto, at " 90 per ditto.
Sauterne, at " 75 per ditto.
Superior old Sherry at 75 per ditto.
Fine old Port, at 66 per ditto.

*Bombay, 14th September*, 1833.

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ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., the following Bordeaux Wines, viz.:—

Claret from Mr. J. Exshaw, 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Sauterne from ditto, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Claret from Mr. D. Guestier, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Claret from Messrs. Focke, and Brandenburg, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

Sauterne from ditto, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

*Bombay, 14th September*, 1833.

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ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—A few hhds. and quarter pipes of fine old matured Madeira Wine, from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co., at Rs. 275 per hhd. and Rs. 150 per quarter pipe, for Cash.

*Bombay, 14th September*, 1833.

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FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines :—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half and quarter chests, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half chests, 18 do. do.

Ditto. do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. each, Rs. 12 do. do. pints.

Ditto from Alexander Black, in half or quarter chests, at Rs. 20 per doz.

Ditto from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 12 per do. pints.

Old Port Wine from do. in quarter cases, 18 per do.

Ditto from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 12 per doz. pints.

Claret from do. in quarter cases at 30 per doz.

Ditto from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 18 per doz. pints.

Sherry Wine in Butts and Hhds. from different houses, at 600 Rs. per Butt of 120 Gallons, and Particular Madeira in pipes and hhds.

*Dady's Buildings, 14th Sept.* 1833.

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"GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET,"

TO be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.—The above well known Claret, just landed from the Ship "*New Grove*," in cases of 3 and 4 dozen, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

*Dady's Buildings, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

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GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished, double barrelled percussion Guns by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR BURN AND CO.

*Church Lane, 14th September*, 1833.

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JUST Published,—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT RAGONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE'S LIBRARY,

1. The Adventures of Barney Mahoney, by T. Crofton Croker, half Russ. bd. 1832.. 16
3. The Heidenmauer, or the Benedictines, by Cooper, do. do ..... .... ... 15
2. The life of Genl. the Right Hon'ble Sir David Baird, Bart. G. C. B., K. C. &c. by Galt, 1832, Bds. .... .... ... .... .... 15
3. Fragments of Voyages and Travels, by Captain Basil Hall, 2d Series, 1832. ... .... 12
3. Do. do. by. do. 3d. Series, 1833. 12

Both Series are interspersed with Vignettes, and the last vol. of the 3d contains a fac-simile of a letter from the late Sir Walter Scott to Captain Hall, dated Portsmouth, 27th October, 1831.

*No. 20 Meadow Street, 15th Sept.* 1833.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE begs to announce to his Customers that he has purchased a part of the Investment of the new Ship *Grove*, Captain Brown, which he has exposed for sale at a very reduced rate, viz.

Hodgson's Beer in butts and hogsheads, Best Porter, Sherry Wine in quarts and pints, and Sparkling Champagne from John Day, Oilman's stores of all sorts, Snuff from J. and G. Proctor, Curtain Net, Cutlery from Savigney, Plated Ware of sorts, Pewter Ware of sorts, best Gunpowder, Looking Glasses with Gold ornaments, Boots and Shoes from John Stunt, Table Cutlery of sorts, Carpets, Buttons for Infantry Officers, Cocked Hats, Officer's Belts and Epaulettes for Staff and Infantry, Grocery of sorts, Hardware and Ironmongery from Mortimer and Co. and various other Shop articles.

*Bombay 14th Sept.* 1833.

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TO SPORTSMEN.

NOBLE, has the honor of informing Gentlemen at the Presidency and out-stations, that he has recently received a fresh Batch of double and single Guns and Pistols, which are now open for sale, at his Shop, Meadow Street, between the Portuguese and Armenian Churches.

To ensure a ready sale the prices are low, and orders from out-stations, accompanied with a satisfactory reference for payment, will be immediately attended to.

NOBLE, has also received a small supply of WALNUT TREE STOCKS, (in the rough) which will enable Gentlemen wanting new Gun Stocks to obtain them of the proper wood.

NOBLE, stocks and repairs all sorts of Guns and Pistols, &c. as heretofore, and solicits the Patronage of Sportsmen in general.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

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FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

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FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

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FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 7 to 19, each No..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Blank Powers of Attorney,..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Interest Bonds,..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Policies,..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Plans of the Island,..... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Traveller's Itinerary,..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

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FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co. at whose offiee plans of the can be had.

*Dady's Buildings, 14th September*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, Burthen 500 tons. Was to leave London on 20th June, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

*Dady's Buildings, 14th September*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay early in December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak Ship GILMORE of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

This Ship is expected to arrive in all this month, and will be despatched about 1st November. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB & Co.

*Dady's Buildings, 14th September*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, J. T. BROWN, Commander. Will be dispatched for the above port about the middle of November next, and will call on Cannano e for Passengers and touch at the Cape of Good Hope. Carries an experienced surgeon—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

*Bombay. 14th September*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE New Ship GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. This Ship has a Poop with good accommodations, and will sail about the 15th instant.—Appiy to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CALCUTTA, of 500 Tons, G. G. GRUNDY, Commander. This Ship has good accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 1st Oct. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th. instant. Plans of her cabins may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

*Bombay, 14th Sept.*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will sail 1st. October. Apply at this office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

*Bombay, 14th September*, 1833.

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd September*, 1833.

No. 347.—Lieutenant G. F. Sympson of the left wing of the European regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 348.—Lieutenant E. A. Farquharson, 2nd deputy commissary of stores at the presidency, is permitted to proceed to Poona, with leave of absence, on sick certificate, from the 1st to the 30th instant.

No. 349.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in the returns forwarded to the accountant general, of remittances by Hindoostanee sepoys belonging to this presidency, the several sums remitted, be invariably stated in Bombay currency only.

No. 350.—Captain W. Jacob, of the artillery, having returned to the presidency, will resume charge of his duties as ordnance assistant to the commandant of artillery.

*Bombay Castle, 4th September*, 1833.

No. 351—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. C. H. Johnson, to command at Akulcote, *vice* Jameson.

Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, to be 2nd assistant to the military auditor general, *vice* Johnson.

*Bombay Castle, 6th September*, 1833.

No. 352.—The Right Hon'le the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an arrangement, by which lieutenant H. Stamford of the horse artillery, has been appointed to act in charge of the ordnance store department at Sholapoor during the absence of second lieutenant Kirpatrick, on leave to Poona.

*Bombay Castle, 7th September*, 1833.

No. 353.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the political department, to direct that lieutenant F. Farrant of the 3rd regiment of light cavalry and lieut. Sidney Powell of his Majesty's 40th regiment be placed at the disposal of major Pasmore, from the date of that officer's arrival at Bombay, for employment in Persia. The appointment of lieutenant Powell is subject to the sanction of his excellency the commander in chief in India.

Lieutenant S. Powell is appointed an extra aid-de-camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, subject to the sanction of the commander in chief in India.

No. 354.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint lieutenant D. E. Mills, 19th regiment, acting second assistant commissary general at Deesa, in room of lieutenant Farrant, 3rd light cavalry, who has been placed at the disposal of Major Pasmore, for employment in Persia.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

## *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 5th September*, 1833,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit assistant surgeon H. Gibb vaccinator N. W. division of Guzerat to visit the presidency, with leave of absence from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, his native establishment performing the duty during his absence.

*Bombay Castle, 9th September*, 1833.

In pursuance of the appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of Augustus Smith LeMesurier, Esq. to the office of advocate general at Bombay, that gentleman has been directed to receive charge of the office from John Mill, Esq. who will resume charge of his office of assessor to the court of petty sessions.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 6th September*, 1833.

Mr. C. Price, 3rd assistant to the collector of Candeish, allowed leave of absence for one month, under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulation, to enable him to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*Bombay Castle, 10th September*, 1833.

Mr. E. H. Dallas, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency, for the purpose of preparing himself for the next examination in the Marhatta language.

Mr. A. R. Corfield, attached to the collectorate of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency, for the purpose of preparing himself for the ensuing examination.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 5th September*, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit captain Simpson the Indian naval storekeeper, to remain at Poona until the intended court martial against lieutenant and adjutant Leaviss of the 17th regiment native infantry, and lieutenant Campbell of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, shall have taken place.

*Bombay Castle, 9th September*, 1833.

Captain Thomas Tanner of the Indian navy has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to retire from the service, his retirement taking effect from the 31st of January 1833.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,*
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

## CHARACTER AND EFFECTS OF THE LAND TAX IN INDIA—CONTINUED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—Having in my last pointed out the fallacy, the writer of the article in the Asiatic Journal has fallen into in discussing his first proposition, it remains to notice other fallacies of a no less palpable and fundamental character, which appertain as it seems to me, to the second proposition which he has there enunciated, namely "that the land revenue really forms a material part of the price of the produce of land, and that it cannot be considered as a tax upon rent", &c. &c.

It will be obvious upon referring to all he has urged in support of the above views, that the soundness of his arguments entirely depends upon the truth of his averment, that if the waste land in India was subject to little or no assessment, it would immediately be brought into cultivation.

If this be shaken, the whole of the superstructure which he has reared upon it must necessarily topple to the ground—now as there is but little probability of its being put to the test of actual expreiment, the only touchstone we can apply is that of analogy elsewhere, and it is one which I think will satisfy all who are not disposed to cavil at the ninth part of a hair, that what passes current with him for gold is but base metal after all, and is at all events any thing but sterling.

To refer to England—How, I would ask, is such a doctrine reconcilable with the indisputable co-existence there of high rent with a great deal of waste land, which there is no reason to believe is not equally good with the everage of what was already under tillage. Thus we are told in a Report by a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the waste lands drawn up in 1797, that the number of acts passed for enclosing, and the number of acres actually enclosed in the following reigns were,

| | Acts. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Is the reign of Quenn Anne | 2 | 1,439 |
| Ditto George I | 16 | 17,96[illegible] |
| Ditto George II | 226 | 318,778 |
| Ditto George III to 1795 | 1532 | 2,804,197 |

And doubtless there have been a vast number more since then, a hypothesis which is confirmed by the total average consumption of the different kinds of grain in the United Kingdom, being at present as estimated by Mr. McCulloch in his commercial Dictionary about fifty two millions of quarters,—nearly the whole of which is of home growth:—whereas in Adam Smith's time or some fifty or sixty years ago it was computed to be less than half that quantity.

With every allowance therefore for agricultural improvements of late years, cultivation has probably been extended not far short of one third since that period.—Hence then so recently as half a century ago, there must have been a third of the whole land now under the plough in Great Britain lying waste, that is to say, an equal proportion to that which this writer has computed to be now waste in India. And were not rents high notwithstanding, both before, and since, such extension of Cultivation? High they must have been, since Adam Smith rated them, at no less than a *third* or *fourth* part of the gross produce.

How comes it then, that the English farmers and agriculturists did not long before, prefer "occupying such new land to competing for the old, and keeping up the price"? since there was no such impediment to their doing so, as that which the writer of this article adverts to with respect to waste land in India; and the Proprietors of the waste land there, rather than let it lie idle and unproductive, would doubtless have been glad to accept the smallest quota of rent, or any fair rate of profit even, which might have been offered.

The real truth of the matter, I suspect is, that the writer is far from having a clear perception of all, his any, of the causes which give rise to rent in this or any other country. He does not in short seem to be aware that it may, and does, proceed from one or other, or a combination, of the three following causes:—viz, First. The unequal fertility of the soil. Secondly. The application of capital to land already in cultivation with a diminished return; or, Thirdly. The circumstance of some lands being less favorably situated than others, in regard to markets, roads, or other local advantages; since rent in the words of Adam Smith "not only varies with its fertility whatever be its produce, but with its situation whatever be its fertility." Or as I said before, it may arise out of all or any of these causes combined.

It was clearly the third of the above causes coupled with the expence of the first breaking up of new land and fitting it for cultivation which prevented the many thousand acres of land in England, I have adverted to, from being earlier cultivated at a time when other land (of similar quality so far as we know) was paying a high rent. It was not, until in the fulness of time, or until wealth and population had made such progress as to cause a great extension of demand, and otherwise do away the comparative disadvantages under which it laboured that such land could be profitably cultivated, or that its produce after defraying all charges, could be sold for a remunerating price.

Now, what, I should be glad to know, is to prevent the same cause from operating in a similar way in India? That portion of land which lies waste is doubtless less favourably situated, than that which is cultivated; is it not very possible therefore, or rather I should say highly probable, were it to be assessed at no more than a barley corn rent that the disadvantage in question would be a full equivalent for the rent payable by the other. In other words, the cultivators of this last might very likely be better able to pay the established rates of assessment upon it, than to cultivate the waste rent free, because the aggregate charges of the latter before its produce could be brought to market, might so much exceed those of the latter as to be more than a counterpoise for such assessment. Rent, added to the charges of cultivation in the one case in short, might not be more than the charges of cultivation alone in the other.

I am not however disposed to push my argument to the length of insisting, that no cultivation of such waste land, nor any fall of prices, would ensue if it was liable to no assessment. It is more than probable I think, that such a measure would be attended with some depression of price, although far short of the extent contemplated by this writer: my opinion without going into the reasons for it, is, that prices might fall so much as to absorb some of the lower rates of assessment now exacted, and that there they would stop, or nearly so.—But let it not be said from hence, that if I admit so much, the difference between this writer and myself in that case, is one not of principle, but only of degree, because I must equally hold that the land assessment has the effect of raising price, and is therefore to be regarded, as he contends, in the light of a tax, and not of rent.

So far am I however, from assenting to any thing of the kind, that my firm belief is, that the Government in India, by its virtual monopoly of the land and its apportionment of the existing rates of assessment upon it, according to the differences in the inherent properties and other relative advantages and disadvantages of the several parts,—for such, most assuredly, has always been its aim, however wide it may have been of the mark sometimes—has been the means of positively lowering, and that in a very great degree, instead of raising, the price of agricultural produce. That this peculiarity is in fact one of the main causes of the comparatively low price of the necessaries of life in India!!

There is notoriously as great a diversity of soil in this as in any other country, as is fully shown by the very various rates of assessment extant, from rupees, down to annas per beegah; and here, as elsewhere, that diversity must, under similar circumstances, have occasioned a progressive rise in the price of grain, &c. but as prices, when things are left to take their natural course only rise (unless of course where money becomes depreciated in value) in order that the cultivators of the worst, and best lands, may be placed upon an equal footing in point of profit;—that equality which is commonly brought about by such means, is effected in this country by a reduction in the assessment upon inferior land corresponding with the degree of its inferiority, whether in regard to quality, or situation, so far as these can be ascertained. In other words by so regulating the rates of assessment upon the worst and the best lands, that the share which is left to the cultivators of both for the expences of cultivation, and their own maintenance, shall be the same. Hence, although I do not deny that prices might experience some depression, if the cultivation of the waste lands were to be wholly unrestricted, I conceive I am fully borne out in affirming that it would be infinitely less than what has been occasioned by the other, or what comes to the same thing, that had there been no such thing as a land assessment, its absence would have had a much greater effect in *raising*, than any such measure as that contemplated by this writer could possibly have, in *lowering* prices; and hence, it cannot be true, as he contends "that the land revenue really forms a material part of the price of all the produce of land."

Is it not passing strange that the writer of this article, notwithstanding all the practical experience he must have had of the working of the land revenue system in India, should nevertheless be of opinion that it is of a totally different character to what in other countries goes by the name of "Rent," seeing as he could not fail to do, that there is not a single year in which at least, two out of the acknowledged principles I have enumerated as the origin of rent, namely, the unequal fertility of the soil, and some lands being less favorably situated than others; come into operation, or are practically recognized by every collector under this Presidency, in settling the Jummabundy of his collectorship. When in the face of fact so damning to such a conclusion, we find him seriously questioning "whether the effective demand in India has reached that point where rent really commences in societies left to the natural operation of competition uninterrupted by artificial restraints." does it not lend a strong sanction to the doubt I have expressed, whether he really is acquainted with the true theory of Rent.?

That "Rent" is *created* in a peculiar manner in India, I will readily grant him, that it is excessive, and amounts in fact to a very great impost and is very far therefore from meriting the high commendation bestowed upon it by Mr. Mill in his evidence before one of the committees for India affairs, where he says, that if it were a little lower, India would be virtually untaxed and her financial system the most perfect in the world, is I conceive no less indisputable, but I am not the less satisfied that in point of principle it is precisely the same here as elsewhere, and that the land revenue is therefore essentially Rent, and consequently has no affinity whatever to what this writer has represented it. In a word, I conceive he has altogether misunderstood its real nature, as well as its "effects upon agriculture"*

In offering the remarks in this and the foregoing letter, I hope I shall neither be accused of being hypercritical, nor of intending any disparagement of the Gentleman to whom I have ascribed the paternity of the article which has led to them. Nothing can indeed be further from my meaning. Differing with him on the particular questions therein treated of, all I have ever heard or witnessed of his public career nevertheless bears ample testimony in my opinion, to the truth of what was long since said of him by Mr. Elphinstone. viz. that his "zeal, activity, and successful management have been noticed in various employments." &c.

I am, &c.
Your obedient servant,
B. *alias* VERAX.

*Bombay August*, 1833.

* Those who desire to see a detailed exposition of what I conceive to be the true theory of rent in India will find it in a Paper which was presented not lon, since to the Bombay Branch of the Literary Societ entitled "Application to India of the Principles o Political Economy as received in Europe."

## MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I would have a few words with your correspondent "Mark of Belgaum, August 4th, 1833."—I take it for granted that, the dating at Belgaum is a *ruse*, and the worthy Mark may, not improbably, reside at my elbow in the next compound; but, whether he be of Deesa, or Poonah, or is bona fide Mark of Belgaum, and whether he have borrowed his euphonious cognomen from Mark, the Evangelist, or Mark, Duke of Cornwall, that renowned Wight in the Morte D'Arthur, I leave to be sought for by those who may peradventure think it worth their inquiry, my dealings are with his subject matter.

"Permit me if you please," says Mark, a sweet tongued rogue!" "Permit me if you please, through the medium of your Journal to call the attention of some of your readers to a subject connected with the Military Fund in which they are deeply interested:—I allude to the great disparity of benefits which Medical Subscribers derive from that fund compared with the army—a grievance which has been long submitted to by the few, while the many acknowledge it yet object to its removal." I like a good peroration! it tells, and takes unthinking vegetables by the things which they fancy are ears, and supplies them, if possible, with ideas! but as I set up for something more cogitative than a cabbage, I must, dear Mr. Editor if you please, parley with Master Mark, and set him right, at least so far as respects his notions about the "few and the many":—he is of the former, I am of the latter, and I must crave my friend's courtesy, if I somewhat roundly combat the acknowledgement attached to us. In five words then, the few, God bless 'em! are the few: true, "they have encreased, are encreasing, and ought to be diminished!" but still they remain *the few*; whilst, so far as the present question is to be considered, many even of them would, I opine, change sides if they would view the matter thinkingly, and not subscribe to plausible notions without sifting their plausibility.

Master Mark argues that the medical establishment are ill used because, they are ranked in the military fund as they rank in the army; and he desiderates that, they should be told off by grades, in proportion to their strength, with exact reference to a like number of military men: that is to say, the medical establishment consisting of 140 individuals, and the same number of officers being contained in seven Regiments, he supposes that, the proper proportion of medical subscribers to the military members in the fund should be, 7 Colonels, 7 Lieut. Colonels, 7 Majors, 35 Captains, 56 Lieutenants and 28 Ensigns total 140: whereas the present proportion is only 3 Lieut. Colonels, 4 Majors 36 Captains and 100 Lieutenants: verily the disproportion is very great! and the medical establishment have justice on their side in petitioning for a more favorable proportion of rank in the Hon'ble Company's service, for their benefit or furlough, and on retirement; but honest Master Mark who would screw them up so many pegs on the military fund list, forgets that this inordinate brevet which he would confer, would bring no increase of salary or pension; and I much doubt how far the parties themselves to be so brevetted would thank master Mark for the favor he would obtain them: the matter was treated en grotesque, by Dr. Kennedy in 1830, when he gravely addressed the Directors of the fund praying for the very arrangement which Master Mark ambitionates, which he says is about to be perpetrated in Bengal: but it was very well known that Dr. Kennedy's letter, which was printed, was a mere mystification, of which its concluding paragraph was sufficient proof; and that its sole object was to bring prominently before the public the want of senior rank in the medical department.

Let us now examine the effect of Master Marks plan as it would operate in Bombay; the Regulations, Section 3d. say, "The benefits derivable from the Military Fund are either personal or transmittable, &c.&c. to widows, &c.—The latter alone appear to occupy Master Mark's attention, but the former are worthy of consideration, and the new scale of ranking would infinitely abridge them:—thus the 14th Surgeon who is now a Captain would be rated a Lt. Colonel, and have double donation and double subscription to pay; for which, if a Bachelor, he would no doubt be very thankful:—even the 21st Surgeon would become rated as a Major, and thus 14 individuals, having no higher rank than Captain, and enjoying no higher emoluments on furlough, would lose the right to free passage home on sick certificate: in like manner the 13 senior Assistant Surgeons would be rated as Captains, and would thereby sacrifice their right to receive assistance from the fund when or Furlough, though drawing only Subaltern's pay at home, and would be denied their outward passage money on their return; these are not trifling considerations, and as I shall next show, do far outweigh the trivial advantage Master Mark anticipates from his scheme. Let us suppose the 14th Surgeon a married Subscriber; he now ranks as Captain, but would be rated as Lt. Colonel; as

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he is now rated his donation of 900 Rupees is worth 90 Rs. a year in a Tontine valuation; his subscription is 204 Rs. total 294 say £27 or thereabouts, his wife is entitled to receive from the fund on his decease an annuity of £104 7 6 which added to a Captain's personal claims upon the fund and the provision for children, forms a liberal return, inasmuch as the utmost to be obtained for a yearly subscription of £27 to a Life Assurance Society would be about £1080, supposing the Assurance to be made at 32, the average age at which Medical Subscribers become rated as Captains; the value of which in an annuity, may be equitably rated about £100, on a general average of the supposed age of parties;—but let us suppose this 14th Surgeon metamorphosed as Master Mark suggests, into a Lieut. Colonel, and we have his donation doubled and his subscription doubled too, making his payment equal to 588 Rs. say £54 per annum or thereabouts; for which, his weeping widow on his decease is to receive an annuity of £158 from the fund: if however a yearly Subscription of £27 to the Palladium or Atlas obtains an annuity of £100, and subscribing a like sum as Captain, obtains from the fund an annuity of £104, and sundry personal advantages, is not the 14th Surgeon better off to remain where he is, to retain his personal advantages, and to insure his life for his wife's benefit to the amount of £27 per annum whence her annuity would be a total of £200 or thereabouts, for the same money, instead of £158. Don't shake your head honest Master Mark! the above is as plain as the nose upon your face, and no mistake! you have but to refer to the advertisements of the Palladium, and Atlas and other such Companies to know the value of a Life Assurance: I have not said a word about the provision for children; this is, most properly, unaffected by the rank of the subscriber: my argument is this, and this only, that the suggestion of Master Mark would be any thing but a God-send to the medical establishment; and if forced upon them, unless accompanied by some liberal adjustment of rank, operating upon their pay on furlough, and retirement, would be an unwarrantable exercise of that power which a majority confers over a minority.

That the Bengal Military Fund are ready to treat the Master Marks of their Presidency with a splash of higher rank and encreased subscription I cannot doubt, and joy be with them. I lose all patience when I reflect on what the Bengal medical body might have done, and contrast it with what they have done, let them compare themselves with the Madras Establishment and let them lament the want on their part of that enlightened principle and liberal feeling by which the Madras medical fund has become organized into so noble and valuable an institution: had the generous example shown at Madras in 18 6, been followed as it ought, or rather had it originated, as it ought to have done, in Bengal, what might not now have been the position of the medical service compared to what it is? but it is not too late, and instead of eating our hearts in frivolous altercations with our military brethren we should unanimously throughout India petition the Hon. Court to organize a medical fund as they did the Civil Fund, and therein to unite the servants of the three Presidencies into one institution on the Madras system with rules prescribed by Government for those, who have not eyes to see [illegible] interest, and who lack understanding to [illegible] welfare.

*Deesa, August 22d, 1833.* [illegible]UKE.

## SURVEY OF THE NERBUDDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has just sanctioned a survey, by a Native, of the Nerbudda, which was proposed by Captain Anseley, principal assistant at Hasnungabad, with a view to its being made navigable. If any of the numerous readers of your journal could afford the desirable information of what (if any), obstructions exist from Broach to the Sea, and so on to Bombay, it would be interesting to many of the sojourners in central India; for *your* Steamers will bring the news in two months from England, and *our* Steamers to Bombay, will enable us to take our furlough for 6 months to England, and back. Jesting aside, the commercial results to this midland country will give it a different aspect; rich in native productions, wheat, gram, koosm, sugar, rice, cotton, tillee, hurra, iron; and last, though not least, *Coal* of the best quality, in any quantity for your Steamers, besides other resources in teak, sissoon, ebony rohunah, dhamia, and other woods. When we see in extracts from the Canadia papers that £50,000 is assigned by their legislative assembly, for clearing some part of the St. Lawrence; £20,000 for another, and splendid grants of infinitely larger amount for the same purpose, from time to time, as well as other public works, such as canals, rail roads &c. may we not well ask why is not some fair proportion of our hard Ground Revenue, applied to better the governed. Do our Government expect love to us will induce the natives to lay out for works of this kind, the trifling sums they may have escaped with.

I have instanced one of our poorest colonies. In Ceylon, Jamica, New South Wales, and the Cape, as well as the Jonian Isles, Malta, and Gibraltar, glorious marks of our civilization will be found for ages; here alone, with a revenue more than equalling that of our noble country, (setting aside 25 millions the interest paid for our Debt) the cautious expenditure, will benefit the people of the land, is as shameful, as it is unjust and oppressive.

Your's, &c. &c.

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

*Midland India, 1st September, 1833.*

## TURKISH ARABIA.

*(Extract of a Letter from Bagdad.)*

"What comfort it is after living for months among those who have not one feeling in common with you to meet a face lighted up with joy in seeing you, to be received with as warm a welcome as you can wish, and this in a country like Turkey is doubly delightful. Such was my hap, at Bagdad those whom I never knew or saw before [illegible] to me as if I had known them all my lives. The Resident, Col. Taylor, I received every [illegible] I must on mentioning his name, give [illegible]ort account of him, as he is a personage of all consequence there. In the first place [illegible]new a man more respected by all parties [illegible]deservedly. Through him too, the British [illegible]ands as high as it possibly can. The Ba[illegible]he is called, is a complete watchword to ev[illegible]thing. In journeying afterwards down the river, wherever it was known that the Boat belonged to the Baliooz, every respect was paid to me by the Arabs. I saw nothing like this in Egypt, Syria or Asia Minor; nor have I known elsewhere of the good report of one man, being so extensively and beneficially felt. But Col. Taylor has all the qualifications to secure respect. He is firm and unyielding in his conduct towards the Turks. The Pachas here have to a man feared and respected him. The present Pacha can hardly blow his nose without letting the Resident hear of it. Col. Taylor has a wonderful knowledge of all Oriental languages in these parts—he speaks Arabic with its various dialects like a native. The Persians say, that behind a curtain, they would not know whether he was a Persian or not. Turkish, Chaldaic, Hebrew, Taboau, Greek and Latin he is intimately acquainted with, and besides all this, is full of information on all points, and has the milk of human kindness flowing through his veins. I believe there is not a traveller who will not agree with me in saying, that he feels a pride in the British name, in those barbarous countries, so upheld and so honored, when he thinks of the little esteem in which all others of any nation are held. Government, who cannot learn the characters of their servants in these out of the way places, should be thankful to have such a man to represent them. If any thing, he is rather domineering in his behaviour to the Turks, but they obsolutely require it. He is short in stature, has an immense head rather too large—fine brow as broad as a Dutch stern and quick intelligent eyes. Who that knows the misery of falling in with some of our remarkably silent and heavy headed countrymen in the East, or some as remarkably flippant and overbearing, can resist making known to all, the treat they will have, if they sojourn in this City of the Plague. Here too I found another singular character, Mr. Groves, in all respects such as I would expect. Those who have read his book, know the man. He carries his heart in his hand, all love to all around. His description of the state of Bagdad during the plague is underdrawn, not half so bad as it really was. I had a good opportunity to know this, and his own sufferings were such as few can imagine. Bagdad is ruined perhaps for ever; the lawless state of all within and without is dreadful. The City is half a desert, and will soon add one more ruin to those which have given a fame to the melancholy and majestic river that washes its walls. Down the river to Bussora, I met with nothing but attention, no hostility from the Arabs whatever; when they hailed the boat, I had but to bellow out the Baliooz's boat, and on we quietly glided, at Bussora the same. This too is now a miserable hole, where one would not stop a day if he could help it. Then comes a third monument of the devastating power of Plague and war. Bushire, however, may recover here. Mr. Blane is the Resident, rather a clever young man, and very friendly. Whether from a different policy of the past Residents here, or that the mongrel breed of Arabs and Persians who frequent this coast are more embroiled in ignorance than the Mesopotamian Turks and Arabs I cannot tell, but they certainly have not the respect for us, that the latter have. The Busherians are the most ill looking crew of human beings I have ever seen. The Town is miserable in the extreme, and intensely hot in the hot season. It is to me a matter of wonder that persons can live long with any freshness of English feeling about them, in such a place, yet Mr. B. seems in mind and body as if he had only just come out from England. The sacrifices that a man makes, the risques he runs, and the utter solitude he has around him, in coming to a place like this, should be compensated most handsomely by government, for there are few *travellers* who have once been at Bushire who would ever wish to return *even temporarily* to it. What then must be the situation of the man who is forced to live there? and yet I am told the place is poorly paid, and such as only a young man will take.

## STEAM FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13th Sept. From 208 Subscribers amount realised ..... Rs. | 43,460 |
| Amount invested in 5 per cent. paper .... | 38,000 |
| Cash balance .... Rs. | 5,160 |

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| *Vessels names.* | *Date of intended departure.* | *To what port.* | *Touching where.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Hewitt.. | 16 or 18th Sept. | Colombo.... | Port Louis.. |
| Boyne..... | Middle of Nov | London.... | Uncertain.. |
| New Grove..... | 15th Sept.... | Calcutta.... | Direct. |
| Calcutta ..... | 1st October.. | Liverpool... | Uncertain. |
| Lady Feversham | 22nd Sept... | London..... | Direct. |
| John Taylor. .. | 22nd Ditto.. | Liverpool... | Ditto |
| Huddersfield.... | 10th October | Ditto ..... | Uncertain. |
| London ..... | About 20inst | London,.... | |
| Palinurus..... | 20th October | Persn. Gulph | |
| Kent..... | 15th Sept... | London.... | Direct. |

## EXCHANGE.

| | Buy. | Sell |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent. Remittable Loan.... | ..... 142 | |
| First Five per cent. Loan. | | |
| No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,..... | 110 | |
| 321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,..... | 109 | |
| 1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,..... | 108 | |
| Second Five per cent. Loan..... | 108 | 112 |
| Third Five per cent. Loan..... | 111 | 112 |
| Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight..... | 106½ | |
| Bills on Madras 30 days sight..... | 101 | |
| Bills on London 6 months sight..... | 1 \| 9 | |
| Spanish Dollars per 100..... | 221 | 221½ |
| Sovereigns each ..... | | |

## HIGH WATER TABLE, [illegible]

| | MORN. | AFT. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday..... | 0 42 | 1 03 |
| Sunday..... | 1 30 | 1 51 |
| Monday..... | 2 18 | 2 39 |
| Tuesday..... | 3 06 | 3 27 |
| Wednesday..... | 3 54 | 4 15 |
| Thursday..... | 4 42 | 5 03 |
| Friday..... | 5 30 | 5 51 |

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign H. Rudd, 23d Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.
Lieut. W. Coventry, 20th Regt. N. I. from the Deccan.
Ensign A. Wellstead, 8th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.
Capt. J. Saunders. 15th Regt. N. I. from Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Chas. Mant, 6th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndy.
Ensign Dickenson, Marine Batt. to Poonah.
Ensign G. Remington, attached to 11th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
2d Lieut E. Pottinger, Artillery, to the Deccan.
Capt. Groundwater, ditto to ditto.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 13th. the Lady of J. S. Unwin, Esq. of a daughter.

At Ahmednugger, on the 11th inst. the Lady of Capt. J. Swanson, Acting Military Pay-master at the Presidency, of a daughter.

DEATH,

At Kirkee, on the 7th inst. J. Brady, Esq. Surgeon Queen's Royals, much and justly regretted by his brother officers, and all who knew him.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10th—American Brig Waverly, J. Kinsman, Master, from Mocha, 27th Augt.

—The Hon'ble Company's hired Schooner Nowroze, Lieut. J. W. Young, Commander, from Cutch Mandavie.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8th. Ship Lord Castlereagh, P. Tonks, Master, to Calcutta.
*Passengers.*—Mrs. Tonks, and 12 Natives.
11th. Ship Sumdaney, P. Duverger, Master, to Calcutta.
*Passengers.*—G. Blachley and nine Natives.
—12th Barque Spence, A. Hardie, Master, to Port Glasgow.
*Passenger*—Mr. William Tudor.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.—Palinurus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, General Hewitt, John Taylor, Kent, New Grove, Huddersfield, Boyne, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, Maria, Discovery, Cyrene, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN BRIG.—Rupee and Waverly.

# THE COURIER.

*SATURDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1833.*

The fo'lowing is a list of the passengers on board the *Marquis of Hastings*, Captain Clarkson, which was positively to leave London on the 10th. and Portsmouth on the 20th. June last:—Brevet Major and Mrs. Drury H. M. 6th. Regt. Lieut. W. and Mrs. Brett, Bombay Artillery, Lieut. H. Brett, Miss Eden, Miss Weekes, and Mr. Pelly.

A singular subject of dispute has arisen, we hear, between the Prince of Sheraz and the Imaum of Muscat. The latter recently married a daughter of the former, and the bride, after a short residence at Muscat, obtained permission to proceed at Bunder Abbas. From thence, she found an excuse to go to Shiraz, where her father gave her away, a second time, in marriage, to H. H. Aba Khan Mirza. How the matter will end we cannot foresee, but as the lady is said to prefer her present to her late husband, the Imaum has not apparently much real cause for regret at the transfer thus easily accomplished.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the Deccan giving an account of the destruction of a Ramoossee leader for whose apprehension the local authorities have long been anxious.

"The Ramoossee Naik, Bhoojajee, has at last been killed. This is the man who has so long evaded every attempt to seize him, and who, after the execution of Oomajee Naik, a year ago, became the principal leader of the Ramoossees that some time since infested the Deccan, but whose depredations were effectively put down last year by the active and persevering measures pursued against them. The circumstances attending the seizure of Bhoojajee were these. A party of eleven men of the auxiliary horse returned in the morning of the 3d instant to Pareecha after an unsuccessful march after him; but, about noon the same day, they received fresh intelligence, and were conducted to his place of retreat in a deep ravine close to the Sewra hill. He had only four men with him. The Sewars called on him to make his party throw down their arms, to which he replied "only with our lives." Two of the Sewars then descended into the ravine, wishing to take the Naik alive, and some skirmishing ensued in which the sword of one of Sewars was broken, one of the Ramoossees wounded and one of the horses wounded in two places. Two of the Ramoossees upon this fled up the side of the ravine and the remaining Sewars, in order to intimidate the Naik and take him alive, fired some shots over his head but without the desired effect. The Naik however and his two remaining companions being likely to get away, the Sewars fired at them and Bhoojajee and one of his companions fell badly wounded, and with the other, who was not wounded, were brought to Sassoor where he soon after expired. The other wounded man died near Poona."

We have observed from the journals received by the *Boyne* that Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Robertson, and Lieutenant Colonel Sykes, both of this presidency, have declared themselves candidates for the East Indian Direction, and we wish them the success they merit. We think it a subject of congratulation to all interested in the good government of this country, that such individuals offer themselves for the discharge of this important duty, eminently calculated as they are, from their qualifications, to do it justice. To the great majority of our readers the name of Colonel Robertson, must be well known, and they will no doubt anticipate, as we do, the greatest advantages from his election to the situation to which he aspires; confiding in the exercise of those sterling qualities of sound judgement, activity, and rectitude, so uniformly displayed by him in his revenue management, which was marked by the constant prosperity of the country under his charge, and improvement of the resources of Government; and in his admirable settlement of the Bheel tribes in Candeish whom he found robbers and freebooters, and left, by his wise institutions (still in force, and the better known, the more highly appreciated) contented, and obedient subjects. Colonel Robertson, was also employed very advantageously to Government, and with the greatest credit to himself, in revising the old, and framing the new, or Elphinstone code, now the law of this Presidency: and he latterly filled the Political office of Resident at Sattara where he endeared himself to the Prince by his kind and frank disposition; and led a force, as its Military commander, against the fortress of Akulcote, the accounts of his operations at which place have been before noticed in our columns, and met the approbation of the Government. Lieutenant Colonel Sykes is distinguished for his great zeal in philosophical and literary research. He at one time commanded a Battalion of the Paishwa's organized infantry under Major Ford, and subsequently, from his turn for scientific pursuits, was selected by Mr. Elphinstone to succeed Doctor Marshall as statistical reporter in the Decean, in the course of which last duty he wrote several learned reports, and made an extensive, and, we observe, from the English prints, what is considered in England, a valuable collection of specimens of the animal, vegetable, and mineral Kingdoms.

The *Hugh Lindsay*, after all, positively goes to Suez this year. A deputation of the Calcutta steam committee, it appears, waited on the Governor General on the 26th. ult. for the purpose of obtaining her as a loan, to be despatched with the funds placed at their disposal; but were informed, that Government were going so send her at their own expense once more; and, at the same time, for the purpose of establishing a regular steam communication with England, that Lord Bentinck had resolved to give a premium of *Twenty Thousand Pounds* sterling to any joint stock company, or mercantile contractor in India, that will engage to make four voyages with two steamers annually to Cosseir, leaving the parties, of course, who proceed in the undertaking all the benefit derivable from passengers and letter carriage.

Of the course pursued by the Calcutta steam committee in making the above offer, it is now perhaps unnecessary to say what we otherwise should have done, since they very fortunately have been prevented from doing any mischief by the resolution which Lord Bentinck has adopted; but we must observe, after the manner in which the old steam fund has been squandered in Calcutta, that it is not a little extraordinary thus to propose going on with partial measures, which have already led to the waste of so much money, especially after all the caution observed with regard to the adoption of the Bombay plan; and, at the same time, that under all the circumstances of the case, the offer to navigate a vessel the very first voyage of which would absorb the proceeds of all the subscriptions at the disposal of the Calcutta committee, and embarrass, perhaps, irretrievably, the efforts making by the other committees throughout India, is a specimen of great recklessness.

The last trip of the *Hugh Lindsay*, as we have already shown in a previous paper, cost rupees 81,000, and the returns were rupees 15,900. Now, allowing that from the great attention the subject of overland communication has excited, both here and at home, the returns from the next voyage were twice as much, or in round numbers, rupees 32,000, there would be a clear loss to the Calcutta committee of rupees 49,000. What is there, we should like to know, in one trip to Suez to compensate for this? What result that we are not now aware of would be obtained by it? We know perfectly well in how many days the voyage can be performed; we are aware also of the number of passengers the vessel will take, the facilities, or difficulties, she will meet with on her way, the best places for coal depots, the most approved and shortest method of crossing the desert; in short, we know, thanks to Capt. Wilson, as much of the trip to Egypt as is desirable, or likely ever to be known. What then would be the effect of the voyage proposed by the Calcutta committee?—simply that of securing one immediate and solitary communication with home at the imminent risk of obtaining no more!

The liberality of the Governor General, however, has removed the serious apprehensions, we must confess, we entertained from the course the Calcutta committee have pursued; and it now only remains to be considered what measures should be adopted under the change of circumstances occasioned by the munificent offer he has made. That an alteration in the plans hitherto proposed for establishing an overland communication with home will be necessary is evident; for without it, four voyages a year to Suez cannot be made, nor the premium which has been offered claimed; and it would be absurd to go on with but one boat when the means are afforded of procuring two. At present however, the conditions of the offer are not sufficiently explicit and precise to form any plans upon; though we think quite enough has appeared to warrant a belief that if the premium of £20,000 is to be awarded for keeping up the communication to Suez a limited number of years, and is to be available, under proper securities, for the purpose of fitting out and navigating two boats, that it will be immediately taken advantage of.

With regard to the approaching voyage of the Hugh Lindsay all we have been able as yet to ascertain is, that the vessel will start from here about the 1st. of February; and that the period of her departure has been somewhat delayed to admit of preparations being made in England for sending a steamer direct to Alexandria to bring and take back overland passengers and packets. The authorities at home, it appears, have been applied to for this vessel by some of the most influential men in Calcutta, and no reasonable doubt is entertained of their despatching her as we have stated.

Under these circumstances a rush has already been made to secure passages to Egypt in the Hugh Lindsay, and all the vacant cabins she has remaining seem likely to be immediately secured.—This affords another specimen of the effects that must result from the esblishment of the new route home.

Since writing the above we have received the Calcutta papers of the 27th ult. containing some further particulars of the Governor General's offer,—these will be found extracted below.

## CALCUTTA.

While we are yet waiting for our usual files of American papers from the *Lion*, we have been favored with three papers of the latest dates—13th, 14th, and 15th May, from which we make a few short extracts. We also borrow

the *India Gazette's* summary, to supply our own deficiencies; but there is little news of much interest by this arrival.

The inhabitants of New York are preparing for a visit from the President, and are contemplating an aquatic *fete* for his entertainment. The popularity of General Jackson is likely to be much increased by an event which has caused a burst of indignation throughout the Union. The President has received a gross personal insult on board a steam-boat from a Lieutenant Randolph, a Naval Officer dismissed from the Service but a few days before, who struck him on the face when in the act of offering his hand to the Lieutenant. The *National Intelligencer* considers, that Mr. Randolph had been hardly used, that his punishment was at least irregular if not unjust. The President's Minute upon the case is before us; it bears date the 18th April. It therein appears, that, upon the death of Purser Timberlake, on board the *Constitution* Frigate in 1828, Lieutenant Randolph was appointed acting Purser, and that on the return of the ship to Boston, he delayed to give in proper inventories and accounts of the stores and money which had been committed to his charge, and appropriated more than 10,000 Dollars to his own use. Suspicion arising that this was public money, a Court of Inquiry was held, which adjudged a balance of Dollars 4,303-11 against the Lieutenant, in addition to what he had voluntarily paid into the Treasury, but declared that "the irregularities in his manner of performing the duties of Acting Purser, and in keeping and making out his accounts did not proceed from any intention to defraud the United States, or Mr. Timberlake"—The President however did not concur in this opinion, especially as Mr. Randolph declined to pay in the above balance after the decis on of the Court, and he therefore directed the Secretary of the Navy to dismiss him as being (we quote the words of the Minute) "unworthy the Naval Service of this Republic, and an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity, and honor, who adorn our Navy." The case has some analogy with that of Dennis Collins, the man who threw a stone at the head of His Majesty last year.

Several of the Southern States have joined with South Carolina, in adopting resolutions declaring it to be expedient, that a Federal Convention should be convened, "to consider and determine such questions of disputed power as have arisen between the States and the General Government." Georgia and Alabama are named as taking a warm interest in this plan.

We learn that the Ship *Tuscany* left Boston for Calcutta two days before the *Lion*. She brings a rare cargo, if the following account of it be not a hoax—Pray, good ladies and gentlemen, be early in your applications. We *guess* that the Custom house functionaries will be somewhat puzzled to fix their advalorem duties by the rates of the bazar:—

"The two hundred tons of ice, now on its way to Calcutta in the ship *Tuscany* from this port, is compactly stowed in the lower hold, surrounded wit *tan*, which is well known to be a non conductor of heat, and great care has been taken to exclude the external air. If this cargo should arrive there safe, it would doubtless command in that sultry, climate an enormous price."—*Calcutta Courier, August* 24.

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The Gentlemen of the Steam Committee waited this morning upon the Governor General, for the purpose of requesting the *loan* of the *Hugh Lindsay*, to be run for a year at the expense of the Fund. They were received very graciously by His Lordship, and obtained much more than they asked for, being offered the *Hugh Lindsay* for one voyage at the charge of Government, to start on the 1st February next, so as to allow intermediate arrangements in the Mediterranean. But the most gratifying of His Lordship's communication is yet to be mentioned, that Government is disposed to offer a premium of TWENTY THOUSAND POUND STERLING to any Joint Stock Company or mercantile contractor in India, who will engage to make four voyages with two steamers annually to Cosseir, besides leaving them all the benefit derivable from passengers and letter carriage. Now will we turn round to those who have doubted of the good faith of this Government, and say to them and to all subscribers to this grand and joyful undertaking. Here is support beyond your most sanguine hopes. Here is no balancing of profit and loss—no waiting till your own patience as well as your private means are exhausted—no timorous refusal of responsibility—no apathetic reference to Leadenhall Street with a cautious recommendatory Minute attached to your Petitions. The Local Government has not scrupled to perform the duty which it acknowledges, and you have now more than the most sanguine have expected—the resources of Government employed on a liberal and sufficient scale; and heartily do we congratulate the public upon the assurance it gives them that this grand and glorious enterprise will succeed.

The amount of the Calcutta Fund is now Rs. 71,801-14-10½; at Madras the Subscriptions amount to 23,182, at Bombay to 60,441, and at Meerut to 6,336.—*Calcutta Courier, August* 26.

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Our Contemporaries, as well as ourselves, have been so much delighted with the news, that the Steam Committee, at their interview with the Governor General, had received an assurance of His Lordship's support to the extent we mentioned yesterday, that it has been assumed as a matter of course, that what His Lordship might be inclined to recommend to Council would necessarily take effect. We must now correct an erroneous impression which we set the example of creating, and distinctly point out, that what fell from His Lordship, should only have been considered as a private intimation, and not a matter for public speculation, being merely suggestions which he might bring before Council, and which, if there approved, must be referred to Bombay, and afterwards to the home authorities, before any definitive order could be passed upon the subject. —*Calcutta Courier, August* 27.

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After we had written the remarks which are inserted below, on the subject of Captain Johnstone's memoir and the Steam fund, we received some information which is so satisfactory that we look upon it as terminating at once all doubts and difficulties on the subject. It appears that the Steam Committee had an interview yesterday with the Governor General at his Lordship's request, when they proposed with the funds subscribed to run the *Hugh Lindsay* for four voyages, the Government lending them that vessal for the purpose. His Lordship has expressed his approbation of the proposition, but could only bind the Government to lend the vessel for one voyage. His Lordship added however, that the government would give £20,000 a year for four years, to any speculator who might choose to run a vessel for that time and secure him besides the advantage of the public mails—the only return to Government being, we presume, the conveyance of its own mails. His Lordship has ventured to engage, we understand, that this will be done; and we have been informed that Captain Johnstone offered at once to undertake the contract; but his Lordship thought it better, that it should be made known at home and this liberal bonus offered to invite the competition of all England. There can be no manner of doubt now therefore, that the communication will be established on a permanent basis. There will be hundreds of capitalists in Eng and, ready to engage in the speculation Under these circumstances, we should no longer object to the running the *Hugh Lindsay*, meanwhile, and with such a prospect we incline to think that the Bombay Committee will be equally ready to waive all objections to the plan.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 27.

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The Steam Fund is progressing steadily and now amounts to upwards of 71,000 rupees exclusive of the handsome contributions of the Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, his Highness the Rajah of Gwalior, and a native gentleman of rank, which bring it up to 91,000 rupees, and of the Meerut and Delhi subscriptions, about 10,000 rupees more; while the Madras and Bombay subscriptions amount to about 85,000 rupees, so that including the balance of the old fund which will be ultimately available, there may be now altogether about two lakhs of rupees subscribed. This is still very much less than is required, and therefore, we trust there will be no relaxation of the efforts of the Committee to promote the subscriptions. We to-day publish a memorandum by Captain Johnstone, to which we invite the attention of all who feel an interest in the subject and particularly of Captain Wilson and the Bombay Committee. It seems to us, that this statement is conclusive against the employment of so small a vessel as that proposed by Captain Wilson, and we think that the proposition to let the vessel lie by during the months of July and August only, meets that officer's objections to running a vessel in the southwest monsoon, as she would sail on the 1st May and return in June with the whole strength of it, and leaving Bombay on the 1st September would have little or none of it to encounter.—*Ibid.*

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## STEAM NAVIGATION.

### MEMORANDUM.

Experience has shewn that, to make moderate progress against wind and sea as high as is encountered during the strength of the south-west monsoon, the burthen of a steam vessel must not exceed two and a half tons to one horse power of the engines, and it is also true that, in vessels of equal proportionate tonnage and power, the proportionate capacity for carrying fuel increases with the burthen and power of the vessel; that is to say, a vessel of 250 tons and 100 horse power shall carry fuel for five days, but a vessel of 300 tons and 120 horse power shall carry fuel for six days nearly. The maximum speed of such vessels, under steam, will be 10 miles per hour and against a strong monsoon it will not exceed five, which will limit the distance between the depots of coal to 700 miles. If with a view to obtain the greater capicity for coal, the proportion of burthen to power be increased, say to three tons to one horse power, the vessel of 360 tons with 120 horse power, will carry coal for height days' consumption, and her maximum speed under the most favorable circumstances of calm and smooth &c. will be nearly equal to that of the 300 tons vessel; but, opposed to a violent wind, he progress will be much less, and there is a point at which she would cease to advance, whilst the other vessel would probably make two miles per hour.

Avoiding the strength of the S. W. monsoon in the month of June, July and August, either vessel would maintain the communication between Bombay and Kossier (the smaller one with the greater activity), and would admit of the depots being (1000), one thousand miles apart. To extend the distance between the depots, it would be necessary either to employ a vessel of much higher power of engines, thus considerably increasing the first outlay, as well as the permanent expense, or to incease the proportion of tonnage to the power, at the sacrifice of speed, and most probably of the power to contend with the milder or North East monsoon.

With these considerations, and with the additional one that Curia Muria and Babel Mandel, both *said to be safe anchorages*, are also suitably situated for depots, I will state the expense at which the larger vessel may be built and employed for one year, making five voyages between Bombay and Kossier, leaving Bombay on the 1st of September, November, January, March, and May, and returning from Kossier on the 1st of October, December, February, April, and June, and laying by for repair during the months of July and August.

| | |
|---|---|
| To building and fitting a vessel of 350 tons for sea, exclusive of engines and coals, say.... | 100,000 |
| Engines with copper boilers, if purchased in India, ..... | 100,000 |
| Coals for five voyages, with attendant expenses, taken at the Bombay estimate, which I fear is much too low..... | 100,000 |
| Insurance on 20.000, at 10 per cent,..... | 20,000 |
| Establishment of the vessel..... | 24,000 |
| Incidental expenses,..... | 20,000 |
| Total outlay for the first year,..... | 3,64,000 |

But with a view to permanent establishment, I strongly recommend the employment of hulks as depots at the coal stations: they will effect both an economy of time and of expence.

The above statement exhibits, I believe, the very lowest cost at which a ship built and furnished for the purpose could perform five voyages. I will now show the expeuse at which, with the employment of hulks, a communication could be established and maintained on a permanent footing.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| With the exception of coals, the vessel complete for sea will cost. ..... | | 200,000 |
| There hulks as depots,..... | | 60,000 |
| This will constitute the sunk capital, and will amount to..... | | 2,60,000 |
| Insurance on 2,60,000..... | 26,000 | |
| Interest and wear and tear on 200,000 at 20 per cent..... | 40,000 | |
| Ditto on 60,000, 15 per cent..... | 9,000 | |
| Establishments,..... | 48,000 | |
| Coals supplied in hulks, ..... | 57,000 | |
| Oil Stores, &c. &c.,..... | 20,000 | |
| Making the annual expense ..... | 200,500 | 200,500 |
| Aud the expenses for the first year..... | | 4,60,500 |
| Deducting wear and tear..... | | 49,000 |
| Will leave,..... | | 4,11,500 |

The least sum that must be raised to meet the outlay of the first year, aud subsequently two lacs each year, will be required to maintain one vessel only.

But it would be highly imprudent to start without at the least, half a lac of rupees in reserve, to meet contingencies; an accident may happen to the engines on the first voyage, and if, under such circumstances, the public must be *again* applied to for further aid, I fear the call would go unheeded, and the effect prove ruinous to the undertaking.

JAMES H. JOHNSTONE.

[*Ben. Hurk. August* 27.

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## PUNJAB.

### GENERAL VENTURA'S ADVICE.

His Highness held a Durbar at the Hazooree Bagh and gave audience to all his Sirdars and Courtiers. Among others Monsieur Ventura attended and had a long conference with the Maharajah in the course of which he took occasion to open to His Highness that although he had conferred Jageers and various other marks of his bounty and favor upon numbers of his Sirdards and Dependants, yet not one of them had honesty enough to keep him acquainted with what was going on. This, he said, was not the way for servants to evince their attachment to their master, or their regard for his interests. It was, he conceived, the duty of every person who wished well to the state, to let his Highness know when any thing went wrong, instead of which it seemed to be the object of all parties to mislead and hood-wink him as much as possible. Such being the case, he trusted he would be excused for taking the liberty to bring the present subject to his Highness's notice. In doing so he was aware that he undertook a most invidious task, but notwithstanding the odium which he foresaw he would incur, he felt it to be his duty to speak out. He would respectfully request his Highness then to contrast the present melancholy state of Cashmere with its former flourishing and prosperous condition. That Province, so singularly favored by nature, and so celebrated in story as the Paradise of India, had, he observed, been now reduced to the last extremity of wretchedness and impoverishment. The work of deterioration first commenced under the superintendence of the Dewan Kirpa Ram: but the evil had not at that period spread to such an extent that it might not have been speedily rectified under proper management, in good hands the country would soon have recovered from the effects of the partial misrule to which it had been subjected.—Unhappily however it was transferred to one who, instead of endeavouring to ameliorate it's condition rendered it a hundred times worse than it was before—under Kirpa Ram, the Province had declined in prosperity: under his successor, Korwur Sher Sing, it was brought to a state verging on desolation.—But what was to be thought of the policy which now dictated the appointment of Khooshial Sing Jemadar to aid in the administration of this ill-fated and ill-governed Province. At the very juncture when the most considerate and conciliatory treatment was required to save the country from dissolution and heal its disorders, tyranny was to be made the physician, and instead of endeavouring to revive this prostrate Province it was resolved to give it the *coup de grace* to terminate its sufferings and its existence at once! For what other purpose, he would ask, could such a character as Khooshial Sing be called in to assist in its management? Alike regardless of the welfare of the people and the interests of his Sovereign, that unprincipled individual aimed solely at enriching himself with the spoils of his victims, and so grinding was the oppression he exercised, that, to avoid starvation the wretched inhabitants were compelled to fly the country *en masse*.—Thousands of these unfortunate beings had, he observed, emigrated in all directions. Numbers, he was informed, had sought an asylum in Candahar, and many more had fled to Calcutta. From this it might be concluded how insupportable the oppression must have been to which they had been subjected, and how utterly hopeless they were of any relief being extended to them. Had not the people been driven to the last stage of misery and despair they would not have thus forsaken their homes, apparently with the intention of never returning to them. How then was the country to flourish without inhabitants, or how were the emigrants to be induced to come back—After the unparallelled tyranny under which they had so long groaned without any one lending an ear to their complaints, or attempting to alleviate their sufferings, was it to be expected that any persuasion would tempt them to expose themselves again to similar treatment? For his part he confessed he saw no prospect of their return; exile was an evil, but oppression was a still greater one, and while few would hesitate to embrace the former in order to avoid the latter, he did not suppose that any would be found so regardless of the principle of self preservation as to place themselves a second time in the power of the tyrant from whose clutches they had once escaped—This, he could assure his Highness, was not an overdrawn picture, would that he could bring himself to imagine that it was an exaggeration, or that the condition of Cashmere was less deplorable than he had represented it to him, but the facts stated by him were, he was sorry to say, but too well authenticated. His Highness might perhaps doubt them, but his information was derived from the most unquestionable sources, and it would he'd vouch for it, be found to be correct.

After listening attentively to all he had to say, the Maharajah asked him if he wou d undertake the management of Cashmere in case it were entrusted to him? "No," replied Monsieur Ventura, "I belong to a profession "which has unfitted me for such duty.—As a "Soldier, war and its tactics are my study, "and in that department I am ready to enter "upon any service for which it may please "your Highness to honor me with your com-"mands; but for Civil employment I am utter-"ly unqualified—it is altogether out of my province and consequently I can feel no desire to "embark in it. I have it is true served a short "noviciate in this department at *Dera Ghazee "Khan*, but is has done me no good, on the "contrary it has only tended to make me un-"learn the profession in which I have been "educated, without in any way fitting me for "the new functions which I for a time at-"tempted to discharge."—

Here the conference terminated—Shortly afterwards the Maharajah left the Durbar, betraying evident symptoms of displeasure at the tone of the observations addressed to him, and on his reaching his private apartments he remarked to some of the Sirdars present on "the extraordinary audacity displayed by Monsieur Ventura in thus setting down the whole court as a pack of fools, as if forsooth he was the only person in the country who possessed any sense or discrimination, subsequently in the course of the afternoon, when seated apart with a few of hi confidential advisers, the Maharajah again re-verted to the subject of Monsieur Ventura's representation," "Truly" he remarked, "this "worthly gentleman is most monstrous lavish "of his imputations against others—he wish-"es I suppose to make us believe that he is his-"self a paragon of excellence and [redacted] "he seems to forget that [redacted] residence "at De[redacted] did not neglect to "make [redacted] most of his time. On his quitting "that place, he brought with him hoondees to "the amount of two lacs of Rupees, and now "he would fain make out, that these hoondees "were obtained in exchange for corn and re-"main unrealized in consequence of the bankers "upon whom they were drawn, not having ac-"cepted them."

His Highness then adverted to the fatigues of his late tour towards Cashmere, observing that the coss in that direction were the longest he had ever seen, for that frequently after travelling from morning till sunset, he was told at the end of the march, that he had only come *seven coss*. "The dence, of it is" he said "that after all the "hardship was gone through, I have been prevent-"ed by that cursed famine with which the pro-"vince has been visited, from accomplishing "my intention of seeing its sights and wou-ders."

This is a cruel bore to me—however I hope I shall be more fortunate next year—by that time the effects of the famine will have gone by, and the roads moreover will be put in order, so that I shall be able to make the tour without any difficulty "By the bye" he added, I have been informed by Capt. Wade that this is not the first time a famine has been felt in Cashmere; a still worse one he tells me, was experienced during the reign of the Great Akbur—on that occasion the King, with a view to relieve the distress of the inhabitants proposed to distribute 7 or 8 lacs of Rupees amongst them in alms, but his Viziers recommended him instead of throwing away so much money to no purpose, "to have two forts "built, in the construction of which, employ-"ment would be given to the poor. By this "means four annas a day was secured to thou-"sands who must have otherwise starved, until "the works were completed, and the general dis-"tress being thus gradually relieved the Pro-"vince soon regained its former prosperity."

The conversation next turned to the subject of Koowur Sher Sing's and Bysake Sings doings in Cashmere. "If," said the Maharajah, "I call upon the former to account for defalcation in the revenue, he artfully refers me to the latter, asserting that he was the *malik*, and if I ask the latter to explain matters, he in like manner refers me to the former—In this way I am box[redacted] ed about between them without being able t[redacted] come down upon either. Of yore we learn t[redacted] if the Sovereign happened to be a fool[redacted] minister was at least sure to be a wise[redacted] here there is the deuce to pay, for both[redacted] *and man* are on a par, and every thing i[redacted] quence has gone to the *Diable*—I now h[redacted] Koowur Sher Sing has made one Miad[redacted] totum in the management of the Province[redacted] give him sense.—This said individual [redacted] das) is one of the most notorious rogues unhanged—in a matter of 50,000 Rupees which I gave him to manage, he actually made away with half, and although I had the fellow I squeezed and incarcerated till I was tired of experimentalising on him any further, the most I was able to make him disgorge was thirteen, out of the five and twenty thousand Rupees with

which he lined himself: what, I should be glad to know, does the Koowur expect to make of this knave?"

His Highness afterwards alluded to Sirdar Ajeet Sing's intended trip to Cashmere—"What a madman he observed this young man must be to think of quitting his country on such an expedition—He has lost his heart, I hear to a Moossulmanee beauty from that quarter, and he intends, I suppose by way of proving his love for her, to renounce the Sikh faith and embrace her's instead, silly fool! he is going to the D ——— as fast he can."—One of the courtiers, observed that the young man's complaint was much *heat of blood* and that the application of the lancet would do him all the good in the world—"Yes, by the bye, said his Highnesss laughing, I think he could spare to lose some ounces of blood with advantage. Let a purwannah to that effect be sent to his Vakeel to say that the prescription is mine and that I am sure the Sirdar will be much the better for trying it—The purwanna was accordingly prepared and despatched."—*Delhi, Gaz. August* 24.

## CHINA.

NEW ANCHORAGE FOR THE LINTIN FLEET.—A new station has lately been selected for the Lintin fleet of Opium ships which will render their position more secure against crusiers in case of war, and less liable to damage in the heavy gales of autumn. The small harbour called *Machow* on the right shore of the river a few miles above Lintin has been surveyed and found perfectly safe and sufficiently commodious and thither, the fleet has accordingly removed. This arrangement is much approved, and even should there be no war to require extraordinary caution in the ships of the fleet it is thought the new station will be found so much more convenient than those Lintin and the Capsing-moon that it will be adopted in future as the rendezvous of the Opium ships.

The continuance of dry weather, at a critical period has affected the Rice-crops, and apprehensions are entertained that the supply will fall much short of the anticipated quantity. The very large supplies furnished to the neighbouring province of *Fuh-keen* by the island of Formosa are almost if not entirely, interrupted by the rebellion which still rages there. In Canton the scarcity is already complained of and a proportionate increase in the value of Rice has occurred within a short time.

The Manilla government still continues the prohibitory order against the exportation of Rice. The New crops will soon come in, and a vast quantity be thrown into the market; but there is little doubt that, as soon as the prevailing scarcity here is made known, anticipated licences will be withheld, according to the extraordinary practice of the government of the Philippine Islands, to stop the exportation as soon as the demand becomes urgent. This mode of proceeding has already begun to work to their disadvantage, for vessels which have of late visited the port, for the purpose of loading with Rice for China, have been so constantly disappointed by these prohibitory orders, that, in future, ships bound to China will rather stop at Batavia, where they are certain of obtaining cargoes, than run the risk of failing in their object at Manilla; and the [illegible] trade, which of late years has been of some consequence, will be almost totally abandoned.—*Chinese Courier, June* 1.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS, &c.

*Opium.*—We have no change to notice since our last. The depression of the market continues the same, and prices remain at exceedingly low rates, without any immediate prospect of improvement. The stir in Malwa which took place last week has entirely subsided; and we are unable to quote higher than Sp. Dols. 660 for that description of the drug, although there remain on hand at Lintin but 103 chests;—the Chinese are purposely avoiding any further purchases until a Bombay arrival, hourly expected. The small advance in new Benares is maintained.

*Cotton*—Nothing has occarred in this staple worthy of notice during the week. The stock on the 1st was about 18,400 bales of all kinds. From present appearances it is probable that the rates for the coming season may be more favorable than those of last year.

*British goods.*—There is nothing of any consequence doing at present in British goods. A trifling improvement is observable in the prices of white Cotton cloth.

*Rice.*—The apprehensions of scarcity owing to the prevalence of unfavorable weather of late, and from disturbances in some of the provinces, have raised the rates and quotations are now to be commanded at Whampoa. A sale has recently been made at Lintin of a cargo of Java Rice at Sp. Dols 3,30 which is about equivalent to Sp. Dols, 2.70 at Whampoa, the ship's fees being borne by the buyer. A viceroy's edict has reduced the expenses on Rice-ships from 1350 to about 900 taels, in consequence of the scarcity and with a view to encourage importation; but, owing to the difference being extorted chiefly from the Linguists, Compradores, &c., it will not act very favorably for the foreign merchant, and the reduction will be scarcely felt.—*Canton Weekly Price Current, June*, 1.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### LIBERALITY OF WHIGS.—THE JEWS.

COBBETT'S MAGAZINE.—There should, if possible, be no single man in the country suffering for want of any liberty that might be allowed him consistently with the good of the state. We do not at all object to a discussion of the question, whether the Jews should not be placed in a better condition than they are. But we do object to this enquiry as the first act of christian charity in a reformed House of Commons, as the representative of a pauperised people; and, judging, very fairly, by the other acts that the faction, whether with or without the aid of this House, has effected since it came into power, we cannot help thinking that the whole of this get up, the petitions, the bringing forward of the resolution, and the speeches prepared to be spouted upon it, is nothing more than a desperate attempt to preserve the name of "liberal" for those who have adopted a system of treatment for the nation which leaves it no more than such wretched 'means of security' as [illegible] our confidence. And are they indeed so firmly bound hand and foot by the necessities of the system that nothing else could be found wherewith to display wisdom and humanity in legislators! It should be kept in mind, that when Lord Grey was struggling against the radicals, he was reported to have said that he would stand by his order, and that the people had no abstract right to reform. No abstract right to be represented by others than the nominees of Lord Grey's own "order!" Yet Lord Grey's coadjutors are now coming forward to declare that the Jews are abstractedly just as good as christians, and that the former should, therefore, enjoy all the rights of the latter. And, neither before this, nor while it is going on, is there any sack-cloth and ashes put on by the Whigs; no signs of humility repentant and of mourning over the miseries of their fellow-christians; no chapter of lamentation for the dead: the dead, we say to them: does it require a ghost, to remind their "liberal" souls of the men who died of special commissions? Cashman, and the cut and trampled-down crowd at Manchester, all died under the same system that brought the slain to their graves; only the last tragedies were acted upon Whig boards, brought forward by a Whig manager and carried through with a Whig scaffold, a Whig hangman, and a Whigt-wisted rope. But the nation is to forget all these things, because liberalism thinks it convenient to be mindful of the Jews! Political unions were of great service to Whig liberality but a short time since; and, but a short time since, also, paupers were reported in the newspapers to have been told by magistrates to "go and starve," because those paupers had belonged to political unions. Reported, observe: we do not venture to say that it was a fact. But it was enough, one would think, upon which to launch any number of oratorical kites. No! the political unions had had their day for the purposes of expediency, and there being a want of abstract right to continue them, the pauper politicians might, in the eyes of lovers of abstract Jew rights, be consistently left to "go and starve." What is the matter with the Jews? Why are we to be urged, by a law, to hug them to our bosoms, while our poor labourious christian brethren are coolly shipped off to desart countries? Why is the only law yet proposed in the way of giving liberty to the nation to be in favour of a class of the community proverbial for the riches they amass, while those who have already been driven to feed upon sea-weed are almost at the same moment, deprived of the right of trial by jury? What claims have they upon us, that we are to be legally forced into fellowship with and to be judged by, the deniers of Christ? What injustice have they to complain of so great, that they are to be placed upon the bench, while those who object to paying tithes to the priests of another religion than their own have soldier-judges created to make them pay those tithes against their will? That last is a puzzling question; but it will have no ear to listen to it in Whig liberality; and the kites the kites must fly.—*Atlas, May*, 12,

### COLDBATH FIELDS RIOT.

The finest and most honourable feelings of humanity have been gallantly and gloriously vindicated, in the persons of the noble Jurymen, who were all last week so sedulously occupied in investigating the circumstances of the Spafields' conflict, and who crowned their labours with the delivery of the following verdict:—

"*We find a verdict of* JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE *on these grounds:—that no Riot Act was read, nor any proclamation advising the people to disperse: that the Government did not take the proper precautions to prevent the meeting from assembling; and that the conduct of the police was ferocious, brutal, and unprovoked by the people; and we, moreover, express our anxious hope that the Government will, in future, take better precautions to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful transactions in this metropolis.*

This, we repeat, is a noble vindication of Humanity. The joy and exultation which this verdict awakens in us, and in every man who, like us, loves Truth and Liberty above all things, atone even for the shame and mortification which were excited in us by a contemplation of the inhuman atrocities out of which it has sprung. The firmness, the constancy, the uprightness of principle, the devotion to truth, which distinguish every individual of the Jury, almost blot from our minds the sense of humiliation that we had felt when the news of the outrage first reached us; and makes us, instead of blushing for our species, rejoice and exult over what is honourable and exalted in human nature—and surely nothing more honourable or exalted was ever yet evinced, than the severe and rigid sense of right with the virtuous fortitude and uncompromising determination to act upon it, which is discoverable as the guiding principle of these Jurymen throughout their solemn and arduous inquiry.

If the reader desires any evidence beyond the verdict itself, of the high and estimable qualities which these seventeen persons have evinced in discharging one of the most sacred duties that could have been imposed upon them, let him read the following extracts from the conversation that took place between them or some of them, and the Coroner, subsequently to the bringing in of the verdict. He will not fail to conscientious preseverance, which mark their resistance to the Coroner's most arbitrary and presumptuous interference, between them and the observance of the oath which he had himself administered:—

Corner—Well, gentlemen, your verdict is, that Robert Cully was killed with Justifiable Homicide.—Jurors: Yes.

Coroner (to the Foreman): Well, Sir. I shall strike out all the rest. [The Coroner here drew his pencil across all the words which followed "Justifiable Homicide."]

Foreman—I cannot agree to that, Sir.

All the Jury—Nor any of us.

Foreman—Before God and our country—on our solemn oaths—we have given the subject all the consideration in our power; and that paper which I have handed to you contains the judgment on which we are unanimously agreed. If you strike out any part of that it is not our verdict.—Jury: Certainly not.

* * * * *

Coroner—It is not a good verdict.

A Juror—Well, if you will not take it, you had better dismiss us, and call another jury.

Coroner—Do you call these remarks a recommendation? Why you are finding fault with every body with a vengeance. What reason was there to stab the man?

Juror—Mr. Coroner, do you not recollect that before there was any stabbing or throwing of stones, or any other violence, a man rushed out from the body of the police, and violently struck about him, having said to those behind him, "Now go it, boys." We are of opinion from the evidence that this was the same man.

Foreman—We have read over all our notes, and we can come to no other verdict.

* * * * *

Coroner—Re-consider your verdict.

Juror—You have kept us here an hour and a half to no purpose. If you think we are unfit to give a sound verdict, call a more able jury.

Coroner—Then this is your verdict, Sir?

Jury—Yes, yes; the verdict of us all.

* * * * *

Coroner—Your verdict only traduces the police and the government; you are not borne out by the evidence in justifying the murder of this man. Were the people innocent who used murderous weapons, stilettoes, bludgeons, and lances, such as you have seen?

Foreman—We state in our verdict on what grounds we justify the homicide. We do not traduce the police nor the government. We will say no more, Sir; record our verdict, or dismiss us.—(Cries of "Hear!" from the jury.) We have told you, Sir, we will not alter a letter. In regard to our oaths, and to our duty to our God, our country, and our King, we can give no other verdict,—(Vehement cries of "Hear, hear!" from the other jurors.) Let us not pass any more time in this trifling contention, as we have nearly passed two hours. We have fasted since ten o'clock this morning, and we protest against this treatment. If you will not have our verdict, please yourself, as you have the power. Dismiss us, and procure an abler jury; and let God and our country decide between us,—(Cheers in the room, re-echoed from outside.)

After a consultation of some length, carried on in a low tone between the Coroner, his clerk, and Mr. M'William, and the Foreman, the Coroner directed the verdict as orginally put in, to be entered on the record. The depositions, inquisition, and record were then completed and signed.

The Coroner said—Gentlemen, I consider your verdict disgraceful to you.—*Weekly True Sun, May* 26.

### THE ALGERINE QUESTION.

The Algerine question and the papers relating to it, just printed by order of the House of Lords, require for their proper appreciation a short review of the circumstances which preceded the attack by France upon Algiers.

The Dey had not only, through a system of chicanery but too common in private as well as public life in France, been defrauded out of the major part of an indemnification amounting to some millions of francs, which even the French government, after years of trickery and delays, had admitted to be due to him, yet which was retained under the spurious pretext of satisfying the non-descript claims of certain French subjects, but he appears to have otherwise been robbed and denied redress. His agents, Messrs. Bacri and Busenach (Frenchmen) had been allowed to plunder their employer, and when the barbarian Chief demanded justice, he found to his sorrow that a part of the millions of which he was spoiled had been so dextrously employed anongst the men in power that impunity was guaranteed to the perpetrators of the fraud, and relief was denied or evaded, upon, we presume, the principle, that to plunder one who was himself no better than a receiver of stolen goods could be no offence eitheir in law or equity. The Consul of France at Algiers was, there are grounds for believing a well understood party to these nefarious inroads into his Highnesess' treasury, and made a convenient use of his official mantle to shelter the culprits and beard to boot the aggrieved despot in his own palace. No wonder that the ire of the Turk was too strong for his reverence towards the displomatic character or the forms of good breeding, and that in a moment of ungovernable rage he should surprise the official in presence of all his court with a not very friendly salutation of his fly-flap. The dignity and honour of France were more deeply wounded by this public insult to its functionary than by all the wrongs and robberies perpetrated in its name or under its sufferance. Fleets were sent to blockade the coasts of the savage and too frank Chief of the Algerine State; lastly, that in the year 1830, a superb army made its appearance before the capital and terminated the reign of the Dey. Strange to say, within one month afterwards his conquerors—the Sovereign who warred against him, the Ministers who decreed his downfal, and the General who dethroned him—became themselves the victims of a revolution, which has made them lone wanderers in foreign lands or left them to expiate in prisons the crime of unsuccessful resistance to domestic treason.

These being the grievances of France, the first views of its cabinet were directed (if we may judge from the correspondence now first published) to secure the cooperation of England in a joint attack upon Algiers, which was at once declined by the English ministry. Mehemet Ali was then invited to join in the hostilities, and to invade Algiers by land, whilst the French squadrons blockaded its ports by sea, with the offer, tempting to the cupidity and ambition of the Pasha, that the Regency when conquered should be delivered up to Egyptian bondage. This project was negatived, for Mehemet, on sounding other powers, and probably before all Great Britain, found no encouragement to induce him to swallow the bait. The Polignac administration finally resolved upon carrying on the war upon the most extended scale, and with a most resolute spirit to annihilate the enemy on their own account, The political circumstances and the party hostility of the moment, which placed in imminent hazard the safety of the throne of the restoration, were additional motives of no ordinary import to stimulate them to the undertaking. It was but too apparent that without the intervention of extraordinary circumstances, faction would be all triumphant at home. The morbid disease under which the French nation had long laboured was a sickly sighing after glory. The campaign of Cadiz had saved and re-established the ministry Villele—the capture of the Cassuba with its immense treasures would, it was calculated, rivet the throne of the Bourbons more firmly in the affections of a fickle, fierce, and superficial nation. There is now no doubt also that dreams of conquest and territorial aggrandizement had more than inflated the heads of the Polignac ministry themselves.

The immense preparations for the enterprise naturally awakened the attention of other Cabinets, and more especially of this, at a time when it might, if ever, be truly said that "not a gun could be fired in Europe without our knowledge or permission"—that splendid era which the pettyfogging Greys and Palmerstons have made as completely matter of history as if we were speaking of three centuries instead of three years ago. That cautious and accomplished Stateman, the Earl of Aberdeen, was not slow to penetrate the secret designs of a government tottering at home to its fall, but infected with a feverish yearning after foreign conquest. On the 5th of March 1830, his Lordship directed a despatch to Lord Stuart de Rothesay, our Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, directing the nature of the ulterior designs indicated by such extensive armaments. This forms the commencement of the correspondence which in another part of our paper we lay before the public, extending from that date to the 16th July, when the overthrow of the Dey of Algiers and the occupation of his States by the French armies was completed. A more finished exemplificatton of shuffling, duplicity, prevarication, and falsehood, pursued to the inmost recesses of their strong-holds, and dragged into something like honesty and daylight by straightforward, unflinching, honourable, and statesmanlike dealing it has rarely fallen to our lot to peruse or the world to witness. We have Prince Polignac's eternal readiness and "can have no difficulty in giving assurances to remove the uneasiness of his Majesty's Government," &c.; his offer to Lord Stuart de Rothesay that "if he had full powers he would readily sign" anything to prove his sincerity; and his constant *verbal* propositions to submit the fate of Algiers to a "Conference of the Allies;" but although on the 12th of March the Duc de Laval announces to the Earl of Aberdeen in an official communication, that the King of France has adopted as the aim and reward of his efforts (against Algiers);

La Destruction definitive de la Piraterie;
L'Abolition absolue de l'Esclavage des Chrétiens;
La Suppression du Tribut que les Puissances Chrétiennes payent à la Régence——

that is,

The destruction of piracy;
The abolition of Christian slavery;
The suppression of the tribute payable by Christian powers to the Regency;

yet he expresses himself but loosely about the "concert with his allies" for the purpose of deciding what shall be the "new order of things" consequent on the overthrowal of the Dey; and it is not until the middle of May that the Duc de Laval finds himself, through the persevering persecutions of Polignac by Lords Aberdeen and Stuart De Rothesay, empowered to make the following explicit declaration on behalf of his Royal Master:—

"His Majesty thinks it right at once to assure his allies that he would enter into those deliberations prepared to afford all the explanations which they might still desire, disposed to take into consideration the rights and interests of all parties, himself unfettered by any previous engagement, at liberty to accept any proposition which might be considered proper for the attainment of the object in question, and free from any feeling of personal interest; and as the state of things foreseen by his Majesty may very shortly be realized if Providence deigns to protect our arms, the King now invites his allies to furnish their ambassadors at Paris with contingent instructions upon this subject."

With this explanation and satisfaction we should presume that even the *Gazette de France* must be satisfied. It appears so decisive of the whole point in dispute that, we should consider any annotations upon it at the present moment a piece of supererogation.

In defiance of all these pledges, we may observe that the very first movements of Marshal Bourmont after the conquest, were to establish a permanent Commission of Government, and to invite settlers to colonize the country.

We have extended this review of the correspondence and the question to so great a length, that we must defer until to-morrow some fur-

ther considerations which appear important relative to the continued occupation and annexation of Algiers to France.—*British Traveller. May* 21.

## SARDINIA AND TUNIS.

We have before mentioned that the Bey of Tunis was making extensive warlike preparations to resist the expected attack of a Sardinian force, but were then uninformed of the motives which induced a hostile fleet to appear off the capital of that regency; we have now, however, received letters from that city, dated March 30, and April 4, which mention that for many years there has been an unfriendly feeling existing between the two countries, but that the final stroke of disagreement is said to be an insult offered by the Bey to the Sardinian flag, though it is not stated when or how this affront was offered. For several days the heads of their religion had been preaching a massacre of "the infidels," the Bedouins were arriving in great numbers, from the interior, the ramparts were strongly mounted with cannon,—in fact, the most hostile arrangements were in active operation. The French merchants established there had had a meeting, and waited upon their Consul to know what course he intended to pursue, but returned little satisfied with their interview. Some few days afterwards, however, they were informed, that in concert with the English Consul (Mr. Thomas Read), M. Alexander Deval, the acting French Consul, had repaired to the Bardo, the palace of the Bey, to demand guarantees for the safety of their countrymen, to which, two days after, they received for answer, that Hussein Bey held himself responsible for the safety of the persons and property of the English, French, and other Europeans established in Tunis, and the other towns of the Regency, and that express command had been given to observe the greatest respect towards those nations. This communication and the arrival of a French corvette, *La Deligente*, ordered to await the issue of the affair, had in some degree pacified the alarm of the merchants. On the 3d of April the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires waited on the Bey, to represent the manner in which his Government felt themselves aggrieved, and the satisfaction they required. One of the articles is said to be, "that the Sardinian flag shall be hoisted above that of Mahomet, and for three days shall, in that manner, be mounted on all the forts and edifices in the Regency of Tunis." Eight days have been given for the Bey to consider of the terms, when, in default of compliance, Sardinian cannon should support the pretensions of the King. The same day the Chargé d'Affaires assembled all the subjects of his Sovereign, informed them of what had passed, a d ordered them to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.—*Times, May* 14.

## MADRID, MAY 6.

The affairs of this Government, with the exception of an occasional, though slight interruption produced by the intrigues of the ultras of the two great parties, continue to make progress, apparently at least, smoothly and prosperously, under the auspices of M. Zea The strength of the Ministry, however, consists chiefly in the favour of the King, and in the exact accordance of their politics with those of his Majesty. It is to this circumstance, and not to the support of any party of their own, that they are indebted for the success of their administration thus far. That M. Zea is honest and persevering in his efforts to ameliorate the state of the nation every unprejudiced person will admit. He may have committed error—he may have failed to give general satisfaction—but it would really seem that his policy is perhaps, after all, that which is suited to the present state of Spain, and that its results are likely to be much more favourable than any that could be looked for should either of the opposing parties obtain the direction of affairs. He has a hard task to perform, and hitherto he has succeeded very well, although he receives but little assistance from his colleagues. The Queen, who, in the beginning, was his powerful opponent, and whose influence was exerted against him, having become convinced that he, and he alone, can effectually sustain the cause of her daughter, and defend it from the surrounding dangers, is now reconciled to him, and cordially promotes his measures in union with her husband.

Count Ofalia, who is burlesquely called *Don Magnifico*, either from some peculiarity of manner about him, or from the fact of his having excited great expectations on coming into office, and whose department, the *Ministerio del Fomento*, is maliciously styled the *Misterio Del Momento*, has not yet realized the hopes that his character and talents had inspired. No measure of any importance has hitherto been adopted by him, nor any great ameliorations made in any of the numerous branches of the administration confided to his care. Yet he has an immense field before him for the display of an active and enterprising genius. The encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, the regulation of weights and measures, the establishment of banks and that of the national currency under a single denomination; the diffusion of knowledge and the introduction of a variety of inventions and improvements from foreign countries, are all and each of them subjects of the first importance, and the consideration of which would be highly creditable to himself, and advantageous to his country. But the fact is the Count is not in his element. It is believed that he accepted his present appointment with reluctance, and that he would gladly embrace the first opportunity to offer himself as candidate for the office of Premier, for which, next to M. Zea no man is better qualified than himself.

One thing may be rejoiced at—namely, that the Government is now conducted by the Ministers, and not, as formerly, by half a dozen artful men, working behind the scenes, and taking the power out of the hands of the responsible agents of the King. The influence of Teresita is also brought to an end, and from meddling in political matters, and disposing of employments, she has descended to her proper sphere, and must be content hereafter with adorning the person instead of assisting the understanding of her Majesty.

As the time for the meeting of the Cortes draws near, the interest of the public in relation to the proceedings of that body becomes greater, and many are the rumours and speculations afloat respecting their deliberations, and the views and intentions of the Government. Some are sanguine, others apprehensive, and all await the period with anxiety. The election of Deputies has already taken place in many of the cities that enjoy the privilege of voting in that assembly, and it will soon have concluded in all. The spirit which animates the *Ayuntamientos* cannot be more favourable to the Queen; and notwithstanding any difficulty which the refusal of Don Carlos, and the protest of the Archbishop of Toledo against the oath of allegiance to the young Princess, may seem to present, no one doubts that the Government will be able peaceably and quietly to effect that object; an event which, by setting at rest the much-agitated question of the succession, will result to the great advantage of the nation.

Our extraordinary mission here does not prosper. Sir Stratford Canning is persevering even to excess in his efforts with this Government, but there is little chance that his labours will be crowned with the success which they deserve. A mistaken idea of the country and of the men with whom he was to treat has done him much injury, and, in a degree, prejudiced all his movements. He has, probably, learned by this time that while other Governments transact business expeditiously, the great weapon of the Spanish Cabinet is delay, and that the most important and useful quality for a Foreign Minister at this Court is patience, of which, unfortunately, he has but little. Successes which commanding talents, united to an amiable character and engaging manners, had enabled him to obtain in other negotiations, probably led him to imagine that in Spain, poor and distracted Spain, he had only to speak in order to be obeyed. But he has been greatly deceived, for it seems quite clear that M. Zea, although he may be disposed to do all he can consistently with the honour and interests of his country to gratify England, cannot, and will not, desert the cause of Don Miguel. At a special interview with the King, some days since, Sir Stratford introduced this subject, but his Majesty instantly referred him to the Minister. He had lately made another and similar trial, but it was attended with no better success than the former. Frequent and long conferences are held by him and M. Zea,; and at one of these some very warm language having passed, Sir Stratford, perhaps in despair of being able to effect any thing, had recourse to the last step which attends an unsuccessful negotiation; but soon after, his good sense prevailing over a momentary excitement, he had the prudence to recede a little, and is again hard at work endeavouring to reason the obstinate Minister into some terms. An interview took place yesterday at the Secretary's office, and Sir Stratford despatched a courier to London. Things remain in *statu quo*.—*Morning Herald, May* 21.

## AWFUL EXPLOSION IN A MINE.—FORTY-SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

(From the *Newcastle Journal.*)

On Thursday last a most lamentable occurrence took place at Springwell Colliery, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth and partners, near Wreckington in the county of Durham, and about five miles from Newcastle, owing to a dreadful explosion in the B. pit, in that colliery, by which 47 individuals were instantly deprived of life, besides many who received severe fractures and contusions. This colliery is on a most extensive scale, and from its complete ventilation in every part of the workings, was admired by all those engaged in the undertaking. On the morning of the day the accident happened, it had, as usual, been carefully examined by the under-viewer and over-men, and declared quite safe. About 8 a. m., one of the over-men observed that a collier had pricked a blower, (a hole or crevice in the roof, from which a small quantity of inflammable gas issued); he instantly ordered the person to leave that part of the mine, and on returning, two hours after, accompanied by the under-viewer, he did not perceive any danger, but as a measure of precaution, ordered the safety lamp to be used instead of candles, with which the mine had been worked, owing to the extreme purity of the air. The colliery consists of two pits, A and B, although containing but one shaft, which divides them by a strong and formidable piece of wood-work, termed a brattice. About 2 o'clock on the above day, the neighbourhood was alarmed by one of those dreadful explosions so peculiar to the coal-mines in this district, and the above-named brattice was dashed to pieces and many parts thrown out of the mouth of the shaft.

As soon as the alarm subsided, parties of brave fellows volunteered to descend the mine, 126 fathoms deep, and they fortunately succeeded in rescuing several who were severely injured, and also found three dead bodies; but such was the havoc created by the explosive matter and the impure state of the mine, owing to the after damp, that they could not penetrate any considerable way into the workings, and at 7 o'clock last night, only eight of the bodies of the sufferers had been recovered, consequently 39 remain in the mine, and with them the sad secret of the catastrophe; not one person having survived to dispel the cloud of mystery that hangs over this dismal affair. Great numbers of people visited the colliery in the course of yesterday; and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a respectable jury assembled, to hold an inquest on the body of James Oliver, a fine lad, who had been found dead in the pit, where his father at the same time lost his life.—*Times, May* 14.

## THE VERNON AND CASTOR.

We have long wished to give our readers a *particular* account of the construction of the various experimental ships of which we have so often spoken generally, and we certainly cannot do better than quote the *United Service Journal* on the authority, (almost official) of Mr. John Knowles, late secretary to Sir Robert Seppings, for the "construction of the Castor":—

Mr. Editor,—In the last number of your journal, you requested any of your correspondents, who are conversant with the principles of construction carried into effect in the Vernon and Castor, frigates, to give them, for the satisfaction of your nautical readers. As I am well acquainted with those which Sir Robt. Seppings made use of in planning the draught of the Castor, I think a detail of them may be satisfactory. But first, let me give the principal dimensions of the ship, with the elements of construction, by calculation, as deduced from the draught.

| | | Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length on the lower deck | | 159 | 0 |
| Ditto, calculated, of keel for tonnage | | 133 | 7⅜ |
| Breadth, to the thickness of bottom | | 42 | 6 |
| Ditto, from outside to outside of the wales | | 43 | 0 |
| Depth in hold | | 13 | 6 |
| Proposed draught of water | Afore | 19 | 6 |
| | Abaft | 20 | 1 |
| Proposed height of Ports of the Main Deck | Forward | 8 | 8 |
| | Midships | 7 | 8 |
| | Abaft | 8 | 6 |

Burthen in Tons..... 1,283.

The ship carries the following ordnance:—

| | No. | Pndrs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main Deck | 22. | 32 | long guns†. |
| Quarter Deck | 10 | 32 | heavy carronades, weighing independently of their carriages, 25 cwt. each. |
| Forecastle | 4 | 32 | |

Area of the load water line..... 6,36 square feet.
Sails..... 20,408 ditto
Displacement at the load water line to each inch of immersion 14 tons 8 cwt.
Total displacement of the body, according to the draught of water calculated..... 18 5 tons.
Amount of the ships's stability ..... 12,400 feet.
Distance between the ports..... 9 feet.

The dimensions of the principal masts and yards are as follow:—

| | Masts. Length | Diameter | Yards. Length. | Diameter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main-mast | 32 yds. 0 ins. | 30½ ins. | 28 yds. 26 ins. | 19⅜ ins. |
| Topmast | 19 6 | 17¾ | 21 20 | 13½ |
| Foremast.. | 29 13 | 27¼ | 25 6 | 17½ |
| Topmast | 17 0 | 17¾ | 19 9 | 13 |
| Mizenmast | 23 2 | 20 | 15 3 | 10½ gaff |
| Topmast | 14 13 | 11½ | 14 20 | 8¾ |

| | Length. | Diameter. |
|---|---|---|
| Bowsprit | 19 yds. 19 ins. | 28 inches. |
| Jib-boom | 15 0 | 12⅝ |
| Spritsail Yard | 19 9 | 12 |

The scantlings of the frame, beams, &c. of the Castor are, generally speaking, in conformity to a scale of dimensions for ships of all sizes, calculated about twenty years since by the late Vice-Admiral Thomas Hamilton and myself, and which was then adopted by authority, with, however, these exceptions, that the frames of the Castor are increased, in a small degree, in dimensions in wake of the main deck ports, and also the beams of that deck, to meet the greater weight, and consequent raking motion of the 32-pounder guns. In mentioning the name of Hamilton, I may be allowed to observe that no man benefitted the navy of England more. His natural acuteness was aided by deep theoretic knowledge; and without such combination of powers in the constructor, this country cannot expect solid and lasting benefit from her navy. The Castor although not a copy or an imitation of any draught, is evidently construct- ed upon the parabolic principles of *Chapman*, the great and renowned Swedish architect, as may be seen by her "rising floor," and 'strait of breadth." However much it may be the fashion of those, who are but superficially acquainted with the subject to deny these in favor of some speculative notions, yet they can be supported by logical and mathematical reasoning, and will remain a monument of his talents, when assumptions, which have derived importance merely, from the fashion of the day will, finally end from their obliquity. There are few more important considerations in naval construction than the position of the masts in a ship, but as no general reasoning can be applied to this, from our ignorance of the resistance of fluids, so those in the Castor have been placed in such relative situations as experience has pointed out to be the best, having a relation, however, to the form of her body. The rigging of the Caster (in point of the size and position of the shrouds, stays, &c.) is in conformity to the usual practice, and her sails are cut by the plans generally adopted in his Majesty's Dock-yards; in these, then, there is nothing of novelty. When the stability of the Castor, and the spread of her canvass, is compared with those of other frigates, she is evidently undermasted. This circumstance I pointed out to Sir Robert Seppings, and urged him to give her more ballast, and much larger masts and yards. His answer is worthy of being recorded:—"It is my wish to construct ships for general purposes, to do well on all stations, and under all circumstances of weather, and not fit them only for a particular trial; I would rather that the Castor should be considered deficient in propelling power, than to be ornamented." I shall be gratified if your consider these remarks will be acceptable to your naval readers, and am, sir, your obedient servant.

London, Oct. 11th 1832. JOHN KNOWLES,

[*Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Herald.*—*March*, 31,

## THE COLDNESS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"It was only a year ago, that the House heard that thousands of the people of Ireland were obliged to go on the sea-shore, and picked up the sea-weed for food. Were those sufferings beings, who could scarcely stand up in the attitude of human beings, to be driven to appeal to the cold calculations of political economy?"—*Mr. D. W. Harvey's Speech on Mr. Richards's proposal of Poor-Laws for Ireland.*

A defect in education occuring in the case of an ingenious and in other respects able man, in some circumstances becomes in the highest degree mischievous. If such persons would be ignorant and silent at the same time, there would be no harm done; but unfortunately, conceit is frequently the companion of partial ability; and envy also, of those who excel in the department they fail in, is too often found in the same society.

Mr. HARVEY speaks with contempt of the "cold calculations of Political Economy," because this science will not fill the stomachs of a hungry population with a maraculous supply of loaves and fishes. Suppose a vessel at sea, tossed about the ocean without compass, or the means of making an observation; the navigators consequently ignorant where they were or where to steer, with death by famine and shipwreck staring the unhappy crew in the face: what would be said of a passenger who should begin to sneer at the *cold calculations* of astronomy? True, lunar observations will not fill the belly or replenish the water casks: but in the first place, had these calculations been properly made, they would have prevented the occurence of distress; and secondly, they are the best means of obviating the recurrence or the continuation of the misfortune. The best thing for the moment, certainly, would be for a well-supplied ship to heave in sight, an administer to all their present wants; and this perhaps, all that an ignorant person would think of; were he also conceited, he might ridicule the coldness of science, that will not instantly clothe the naked or feed the hungry.

Why is Political Economy called cold? would it be any better if it were *hot*. The science of public wealth is yet but very imperfectly understood: the subject matter is vastly complicated; and the truth is, the calculations applied to it have not hitherto been *cold* enough.—*Spectator, May* 9.

## THE GREAT THEATRES.

The Theatrical Monopoly is breaking up of itself. The two huge overgown houses, which have long been tottering to their fall, are now tumbling in upon the heads of their lessees. Covent Garden is to be closed to-day. Laporte finds it a less ruinous loss to pay the rent of 44*l.* nightly and shut up his theatre, than to keep it open and continue to employ his company at a nightly expense of 200*l.* or 250*l.*; and this too at a time when Knowles's successful play is bringing numerous audiences every night. There must be some radical defect in the system which produces such results, as a loss of fifteen of twenty thousand pounds (as some say) to one manager in the course of one season, and five-and-twenty thousand to another in two or three. The fact is, that it is a disease of excess. The monopoly has gorged itself into a plethora, that has turned into dropsy. The houses are [illegible], the rent is too high; the performers are too nnmerous; their salaries are in many cases too great; the performances are too long; they are got up in too costly a manner; and the prices of admission are too much. The management is conducted on a bad system, The principle of division of labour is unknown in theatres. The goodness, cheapness, and facility of enjoying theatrical entertainment, do not keep pace with the progress of economy and the wants of the public, and the increase in the number of social enjoyments. If people can be amused at a better and cheaper rate at home, with books, music, and conversation, they will not pay to be indifferently entertained at a show-shop. "Good and cheap" must now be the motto of every caterer for the public, from the manager of a theatre to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each of the great theatres has several imperfect companies to pay; and no one night do they employ half their force. Unite the two establishments, and an efficient company for Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, Ballet, &c. may be formed; and the single theatre may have a double attraction, at about half the cost.—*Spectator, May* 9.

## MATHEWS'S COMIC ANNUAL.

THE manner of telling a droll story, of describing an odd incident, and depicting a humorous character, constitutes more than half the fun. Mathews, therefore, is sure te amuse, fos whatever his matter may be, his manner is always effective. Nevertheless, his success in entertaining his audience must depend, in some degree, upon the wit and originality of his author. Not all his piquancy and vivacity can snfficiently enliven a dull subject. Mathews, in bringing out his *budget* of fun this year, has to contend against some little amount of *dead-weight*, and the patience of his audience was too much *taxed* on the first night; but prompt *retrenchment* will remove the slight pressure, and give due effect to his *ways aad means* of affording them amusement.

The introduction of this his fourteenth annual "At Home," is felicitously couched in Parliamentary phrase; and being very neat and pointed, told effectively. Every *sentence* elicited a burst of laughter; although, as he observed, he could now boast of having *transported* hundreds for fourteen years. The veteran *Recorder* of the follies of the days looks as hale and hearty as ever. His vigour and animal spirits seem unabated. His style, always finished, has become thoroughly mellowed by time and experience. Though he limps in his gait, he does not come halting off: and if this were the last entertainment—as we devoutly hope it is not—would by no means be a lame and impotent conclusion. The curve of his leg, and the downward drag austere "of his mouth, are not idiosyncracies. If his voice be less flexible, have lost an upper note or so, its lower

are still good, for he retains his ventriloquial powers.

MATHEWS, though sometimes at a disadvantage in not being his own author, makes up for it by being his own artist. His portraits, be they heads, kit-cats, or full-lengths, be they sketches or finished pictures, are done to the life: they are literally *speaking* likenesses. In this entertainment, he hits off the manner and imitates the voice and brogue of Ireland's great Agitator, so individually as to bring him in idea before you; his physiognomy every partakes of the resemblance. Perhaps the action is too much caricatured, and the matter is too absurd. Mathews's portraits of real persons are like H. B's sketches; his fancy portraits are more in the spirit of George Cruikshank's caricature etchings. We wish he would introduce more individual resemblances, and give us living portraits of celeberated persons. His manner is so gentlemanly, that even the parties themselves, if men of sense, would not take offence, any more than public men who are caricatured by H. B., whose delineation of an individual indeed, is regarded as an enviable distinction by some, and is smiled at by all.

Of the originals in the present entertainment, Mrs. Digby Joneso the Malaprop spouse of a dilettante, is the best and most amusing. Messrs, Honey and Verjuice we have seen before, under different names. Of the scenes, those introducing Mr. Josephus Jollyfat, a gastronomic astronomer, lecturing his child upon the sun and fixed stars, and his cook upon a fillet of veal and Norfolk dumplings at the same time; Mr. Rigmarole, the dramatist, in the act of composing a melo-drama, and dis-composed by the knocking of duns, the squalling of children and cats, the squeaking of penny-trumpets, and the hammer of a tinman; and Mr. Tortoise, the deliberate peruser of the newspaper from date to imprint, were more elaborate than laughter-moving. The "spoken" portion of the songs was the most successful; though the chaunt of "Modern Innovations," and the lyric portion of "the General Election," were very good. The dialogues in the song of "The Mansionhouse," descriptive of the scenes and characters of the Justice-room; and the vocal and dramatic imitations of the several varieties of "Street Melodists." French, Swiss, Irish, and Scotch—were very characteristic.—*Spectator, May* 9.

## THE GENTLEMAN IN SEARCH OF AN INVESTMENT.

*To the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine.*

Sir,—You are a wise man, so the people say in our town (a very respectable town, that has its own market and its own circulating library). You are a wise man, and you write books and you make speeches, and pass for having a great deal of general information. Now, Sir if you really are so clever, you have an opportunity of doing me a very essential service, and (what I [redacted] to touch your philanthropy) this great service to me may be performed without any trouble or expense to you.

I am not an author, Sir, thank God! No offence, I hope. I am not an author, so that I am not going to ask you to read and correct my three volumes, or to praise them. I am not an author, or that which is, or used to be, a term synonymous—a poor man. I am not a solicitor for your panegyrics, nor for your purse: I am tolerably rich, and tolerably stupid, and have grace sufficient to thank Providence for these and all its blessings. But still riches have their cares, and stupidity its cogitations. I come to you thus careworn and cogitating. I come to you, and beg you will whisper me some advice that will bring rest to my pillow, and give interest to my property. My case is really a hard one,—more hard, than any one without experience could readily imagine. I have heard of a certain Jason who went in search of a golden fleece; of a very dirty fellow, named Diogenes, who took a lantern to look for an honest man. —I have heard, too, of a Mr. Cœlebs who went looking about for a wife (that, too, must have been a difficult business, if the gentleman wanted a good wife, and was himself a little difficult): I do not know any one I can recommend, without, indeed, it is my youngest daughter:—but you are married, Mr. Editor, and this is foreign to my subject, or has only such relation to it as I was going to establish when I intended saying that neither Jason, when he went after his golden fleece,—nor Diogenes, when he sought his honest man,—nor Cœlebs, when he looked out for his wife, had half such trouble or painstaking thrown away as I have had in looking after my—my—my *Investment!* Yes, Sir, it is an investment I am looking for, and pray can you tell me where to find one? If you are a superficial observer you will say the matter is easy; so any inexperienced fortune-hunter says it is to run away with an heiress. But give me leave to tell you the matter on hand is a difficult one,—a very difficult one; as urgent as difficult, for what is a man to do who does not mean to live beyond his income? Get an income! and, to get an income, he must find an investment. My situation is this:—About thirteen years ago, I came into a property of one hundred thousand pounds. It was on mortgage; but the gentleman on whose property the mortgage was, though rich enough to pay me my interest regularly, was always careless enough not to do so. Lawyer's letters would be written, and lawyer's letters returned; and it was never till after six months, and much botheration, that I got my quarter's dividend paid.

"How can you be such a fool?" said a neighbour to whom I was relating my misfortunes. "Put your money in the funds; nothing is like funded property;—so comfortable; no trouble. Dividend-day arrives,—dividend paid,—no lawyers. Stockbrokers, clear-headed fellows, settle your business, and there's the money."

Now this advice would not have weighed with me so much coming from any other man; but coming from Mr. David Defornothing, who was said to have a large fortune himself, and who always spoke in that sharp, short, decided tone, which is deemed natural as breath to the nostrils of a man of business, it decided me at once, and I gave notice that my mortgage should be withdrawn. Many difficulties occurred; money could not be raised,—property could not be sold,—lawer's bills got heavy; at last, however, my one hundred thousand pounds, though somewhat shorn of their beams were extracted from the vice-like jaws of the Hedgeworth estate. The five per cents. were the security at that time in vogue; and, after coquetting a little while with the fours and threes, I closed with the fives, and there was an end of the matter. The first year passed away, and nothing could be more delightful: my income was punctual as my clock; and, in addition to my income, I learnt from my stockbroker that my capital was increased by a thousand pounds "For," said he, "funds have risen nearly one per cent. since your investment."

Admirable investment! thought I, and excellent contrivance for making money comfortably without fuss or fidget. "Ay," said the broker, rubbing his hands "and I dare say they will rise two per cent. by the next year." I went home, had my house new painted and papered, took an extra footman, and hired a villa at Richmond for the season. Now I had bought into the five per cents. at one hundred and twenty pounds, so that the interest I received for my money was four per cent. I had got four and a half on my mortgage, but the comfort of the thing made the difference. Murmurs, however, shortly after arose that the five per cents. were to be paid off. Stocks fell. I saw them fall with indifference, until the idea struck me, that, as I had gained a thousand pounds by their rising one per cent., I must have lost ten thousand pounds by their descending ten. The thought was horror. I hastened to my broker. "Yes, oh yes, Sir," said he, smiling, "if you sell out, you'll lose ten thousand pounds; but if you don't sell out, why, Sir, if you don't sell-out, and the five per cents. *are not* paid off, you'll lose nothing." "Well, that's a comfort," said I, breathing more freely; "then I won't sell out." "But," continued the broker, finishing his sentence with a pinch of snuff, "if the five per cents. *are* paid off, why then, instead of ten thousand pounds you'll lose twenty thousand pounds." Good God, what would my poor aunt say? Lose twenty thousand pounds in one year; and how?—simply in seeking an investment. I waited a day or two: the malignancy of the reports increased; funds fell proportionably; and, at last, I sold out with a loss of fifteen thousand pounds, having sold in the morning, whereas, if I had waited till the evening, I should have lost seventeen thousand pounds. "How very lucky you've been!" said the broker, as he enclosed me a list of the sale. My one hundred thousand pounds were now very considerably reduced; and, with the remaining capital in my hands, I stood hesitating and uncertain where to place it.

Well Sir, for one year I could not muster up sufficient courage to venture further than Exchequer Bills. Twelve months had thus elapsed, when, sitting one day at my writing-desk, and much meditating upon this unprofitable state of things, my old friend and schoolfellow Joe Harris, was introduced to me. Joe Harris was always thought a sharp, shrewd, dashing fellow, who lived better than other folks by making twenty shillings go farther than *they* could. His income was known to be derived from twenty thousand pounds, and he spent about eighteen thousand pounds a year. I could have not been visited more opportunely; and I put to Joe Harris, Sir, the very question I have been putting to you. He laughed in my face. "An investment," said he, "at four per cent.! why I, by having my wits about me, make 10 per cent. of every farthing of my money.

"Get me but four, and you shall have the surplus." "A bargain! There are Spanish bonds,—what can be more secure than Spanish bonds? Representative government, free people—free as air. Spanish bonds are only at sixty: and here are Russian bonds—bonds of the despotic autocrat—at a hundred: is not that monstrous? all a Jew's trick. Buy Spanish bonds, I tell you: they give nine per cent. for your money, and are as sound as hearts of oak, my boy. What the devil! do you think I'd advise you to a foolish thing? What should I gain by it."

The last argument was unanswerable: it convinced me; and I invested thirty thousand pounds of my remaining eighty-five thousand pounds in the bonds of the Cortes. For the first year they brought me two thousand eight hundred pounds in interest, and this was all that remained of my capital the year after. Don't think, Mr. Editor, that I had rashly speculated;—the government was acknowledged and established,—the Spanish King was free and consenting,—the English ambassador was at his court.——— The rest of what I was going to say you'll find in an article in "The Times," written nine years ago last February; by reading which I very much justified myself in my own conceit. But neither that article nor any other article has ever brought me back my money: one of the reasons for my low estimate of literary talent.

Since that time, Sir, it's useless to tell you that my remaining capital has unfortunately wandered through a variety of investments. I've had iron shares, and salt shares, and silver shares, and gold shares, and Brazilian bonds, and Colombian bonds, and Greek bonds, and French bonds. Ay, only think of that—there was the unkindest cut of all—those French bonds; everybody said those French bonds were so secure. As I alternately lost my hundred in the Mexicans, and the Brazilians, and the Greeks, and the Colombians, every one said to me, "But why don't you purchase French bonds?" Well, Sir, I did purchase French bonds; and what was the consequence?—What was the consequence? Could I help the revolution? Had I anything to do with the Glorious Days? I knew no more of Charles the Tenth, and Prince Polignac, and Marshal Marmont, and Monsieur Lafitte, and General Lafyette,—I knew, Sir, no more of these people than the man in the moon—never had a word to say to any of them—never even dreamt of the gentlemen; and yet do they contrive between them to make a revolution which loses me ten thousand pounds:—ten thousand pounds went in three days of glory with which I had nothing to do—which brings me no glory—not a grain; —on the contrary, all my friends, the very friends to whose advice I owe my misfortune, call me a great fool for not having seen that liberty must triumph! I did not want to have anything to do with liberty—I never was a politician; and here I lose thirty thousand pounds because liberty is beaten in Spain, and ten thousand pounds because liberty is victorious in Paris!

I don't want to appeal to your pity, or to the pity of any man living; but I only ask you whether mine is not a very pitiable case; And then, I have got thirty thousand pounds yet left to plague me, and that's my reason for troubling you. How shall I invest it? I tell you at once that I've washed my hands of all foreign and outlandish speculations. No mines, Sir, either. There is hardly a metal that is not pregnant to me with painful recollections. I want to look at home for "some safe and wholesome security;"—such is the language and such the terms that all my friends use to me, and I wish for nothing better than to find this "safe and wholesome security" they talk to me about. The four great national investments, by bankers tell me, are Bank-stock, India-stock Land, and the Funds; which last, by the way, have already used me, as I explained at the beginning of my narrative, rather hardly. The first words that struck me, I confess, were "Bank-stock." "safe as the Bank," "sure as the Bank," "sound as the Bank," were words that had rung in my ears from my earlier boyhood; and no sooner had that investment been mentioned than I wondered at my former follies, and imagined that all my cares were happily concluded. Still, not wishing to engage hastily, though with the fairest prospects, I mentioned my intentions to a wary friend, a great woollen merchant, who, having a house in Threadneedle-street, was, I thought, more likely than any one to advise me on the subject of the Bank. "Good God!" said he, "don't you know the charter is just expired? It is found to be all trickery and humbug. It's lucky, indeed, that you came to me. God knows if the Company will even pay a shilling in the pound. You may as well throw your money into the Thames. A man in these days cannot be too cautious." "Very true," said I, in a melancholy voice;" and so, after what you say of the Bank, I'll think no more about it." This, of course, I made up my mind to and India-stock next claimed my consideration. I readily remember that an old uncle of mine, who died exceedingly wealthy, was always called by the family "as rich as the Indies: besides, all people went out to India to make their fortunes; and I had no doubt, therefore, that India-stock must be of a very solid and advantageous description, "What," said my wary friend who had been at school with me, and who, though a woollen merchant was always fond of his classics--"what!" said my wary friend, "quo tendis iter? You avoid Scylla, which is the Bank; and you plunge into Charybdis, which is the East India Company. Do you know what a horrid set of people you were about to connect yourself with? Do you know what the East India Company are?—Do you know what they are?" he repeated in a more awful tone. "I don't say that they are murderers, but I'll tell you what they decidedly are—they are monopolists. They suffer woman to be burnt alive, Sir, and they double the price of tea—and—and —in short, in a free country like this, they are not to be tolerated. Liberty won't allow it, Sir—liberty won't allow it." "Oh," said I, mournfully, mindful of Spain and of France, "if liberty means to have anything to do with the concern. I wash my hands of it at once, and there's an end of the matter'

Land and the funds now seemed my only resources. The idea of purchasing a farm much pleased my wife; and my eldest boy, who is just beginning Virgil, cited, with a very pretty voice, something about "Agricolæ," which I knew was very pat to the purpose. I determined then to consult a great landed proprietor, an intimate acquaintance of mine, as to the best means of making a safe landed investment. "You can't be serious!', he explained. "What! think of purchasing land, and at this moment, too!—why, the man must be mad! I've landed property, it's very true, that came to me from my ancestors, and which I can't get rid of; I wish I could. Landed property, Sir, is destruction. As to farming land yourself—look ye, it's the high road to a prison. Say you let your land for a term of years—at an average price, taking one year with a another: the year is a fair one, and you get your rent; the year is a bad one, and no rent is paid you: murmur, and the tenant leagues with the poachers, opposes you at the vestry, sticks the opposition colours about his windows at an election, lets your hedges go out of order, works out your land, and—doesn't pay you your rent after all. But if a man would have bought land twenty years ago, who would buy it now, with the total repeal of the corn-laws hanging over his head? In five years every landed proprietor will be a beggar, Sir.' "Then there is nothing else" said I, at last, "but to go back," (the ordinary course, as our curate, a very sensible man, informed me, in all human undertakings,)—"there is nothing else," said I, "but to go back to the funds; and, after all, they can't well reduce the three per cents. as long as there are fours. This idea, at once simple and conclusive, pleased me; and I mentioned my intention to a cousin who passes amongst us for a very far seeing man, and in whom my wife and I have a considerable confidence. "Reduce, indeed!" said he, shoving back his spectacles over his bald forehead,—"reduce, indeed! no suck luck for the fundholdors. I'll tell you what their next reduction will be," slapping me familiarly on the back, and turning a glass that was on the table topsy-turvey,—"*that's* what it will be, Sir (pointing to the inverted glass.) You and I will live to see the day when people will talk of the funded system as they talk of Law's system, or any other ridiculous and jobbing contrivance. Why, what do you think it is, this funding system? Your father wants a sum of money, and he does not like to stint himself to pay it, so he quietly sits down and writes a draft payable upon hir neighbour's grandson, whom he never saw, whom he knows no more of than the child unborn, for he is the child unborn; and then the old gentleman's family make a noise, and say that it's infamous if the neighbour's grandson don't pay this bill at first sight. This, Sir, is the funded system; and this, I say, can't last ten years—no, nor five years, now that we have a reformed Parliament."

I can't say that I quite understood my cousin's mode of arguing though he speaks very slowly, and lays an emphasis on every syllable, which always induces me to believe that what he says is of great importance. I can't say that I quite understood my cousin's mode of argument. But I did not at all like his action of turning the wine-glass topsy turvy. "So, then," said I, you would not advise me to invest my money in the funds?" "No; to be sure I would not," said he, thumping his fist heartily on the table.

Now you see, Sir, the full extent of my misery. The four great national investments, says my banker, are Bank-stock, India-stock, Land, and the Funds; and I am equally ruined if I invest my money in Bank-stock, or in India-stock, or in land, or in the funds.

You need not speak to me of mortagages, Sir. I thought of that, and spoke of it, though I forgot to say so, to my friend the landed proprietor. But, as he said to me, if land is worth nothing, what's a *debt* upon land worth?

In short, Sir, here am I, a very prudent man who have already lost seventy thousand pounds, because I did not like to live beyond my income; and now, wise as I am grown by experience, there seems no way to preserve my capital but spending it. This, since it is once the most prudent and agreeable thing, I should have no objection to do; but my wife says that the whole thirty thousand pounds must go to our eldest boy, and that we must put out of our income a provision for the younger children. It's in vain that I rationally point out to her the impossibility of what she requires; in vain I tell her that there's no such thing now-a-day as income—that it's an idle and fallacious word—that the very term "income" is a syren, which only lures on to the destruction of capital. "Nonsense, nonsense my dear," repeats Mrs.——; "you should do as every body tells you, and get into none of your foolish scrapes and schemes, but find a good wholesome investment.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you have the bowels of compassion in you, tell me where such an investment is to be found, or satisfy my wife that she disquieteth herself after a vain shadow, and that the most sensible thing we can do with our money is to get rid of it as fast as we are able.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN TOOMUCH.

[*New Monthly Magazine for May.*

*** We regret that Mr. Jonathan Toomuch, in his zeal for advantageous speculation, should have overlooked that auspicious investment sold some three years ago in the neighbourhood of Gatton. At present, since he asks our advice, what does he think of investing his remaining thousands in the purchase of an estate in Jamaica?

## SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

During the middle ages, and even in times of the most remote antiquity, divers were employed to bring up articles of value from the bottom of the sea; to cut the cables of enemies ships; to stave in their bottoms; and also to carry dispatches, money, and even ammunition, into besieged places. The invention of diving machines isthus of very ancient date. Aristotle mentions the bagpipe and diving-bell as two things very common in his day. Several writers of the thirteenth century have advanced, that Alexander the Great had sailed in a kind of submarine vessel; but whether this be fact or not, it is at least certain that diving-machines were in use as early as the thirteenth century. About the end of the sixteenth century, the inhabitants of the Ukraine made use of large canoes, in which they dived beneath the surface of the water, in order to escape from the pursuit of the galleys belonging to the Grand Seignor; and about the same period, several authors published descriptions of submarine vessels. The learned father Marsenne, however, was the first who wrote at any length on the subject, and who conceived the idea of employing the fleet of an enemy. This author observes, that, besides advantanges and uses yet unknown, that would result from the practice of this new art, submarine vessels would favour the recovery of sunken treasure, the pearl and coral fisheries, and an infinity of experiments and scientific researches. Marsenne's work appeared in 1664; about twenty years previous to which, Cornelius Van Drebbel, a native of Alkmaer, had constructed in London a subma-

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rine boat, which contained twelve rowers, besides passengers. James the First was of the latter number, on one occasion, descended beneath the surface of the Thames. Van Drebbel, it was said, had further discovered a liquid having the property of imparting to the air the principles requisite for respiration, and thus to enable a man to remain a considerable time under water. *If this were really the case*, Van Drebbel is still more remarkable as a chemist than as an engineer. In 1653, a Frenchman exhibited at Amsterdam another submarine vessel, seventy-two feet long. He would not divulge the secret of manœvring it, but attributed to it the power of destroying the most numerous squadrons, and of performing the longest passages with extraordinary rapidity. David Bushnell, a native of Connecticut, constructed, in 1726, a small boat, with which he tried, by means of a petard or torpedo, to blow up a British cruiser; but the experiment failed, owing to the *mal-adresse* of the man charged with the enterprise. The boat worked with the greatest facility under water. It was sunk by means of water admitted into a reservoir constructed for the purpose in the hold, and was easily raised again by pumping out the fluid. An oar, constructed something like the screw of Archimedes, and placed horizontally under the bottom, propelled it backwards or forwards. Another similar one, placed vertically upon the upper part, regulated the depth of the immersions, independently of the quantity of water admitted into the reservoir. Fulton tried a boat of the same kind at Havre and Brest, in 1801. This boat was called the Nautilus. It contained four men, and had masts and sails, which were lowered upon deck when the boat went below the surface of the water. A copper globe, containing condensed air, served to renew the internal atmosphere. Fulton fixed a petard to the bottom of several old ships, and blew them up. In 1809, Messrs. Coessin tried at Havre, by order of Napoleon, a small vessel, also named the Nautilus. The crew was composed of nine men, and she was intended, during the night, to go out and fix combustibles on the enemy's ships. The committee appointed by the National Institute expressed themselves thus on the subject of this vessel:—"There is no longer any doubt of the possibility of establishing submarine navigation, and at a trifling expense." When death arrested the mortal career of Fulton he was occupied with the construction of a new ship, which he called the Mute. This vessel was intended only to sink beneath the immediate surface of the water. A man whose head just appeared above the deck was to direct her course. She was to advance in silence during the night under the keels of the ships at anchor, and to have sunk them, by means of a submarine columbiade, or torpedo, a short gun that discharges a ball 100lbs. weight. The velocity of this boat would scarcely have exceeded five miles an hour, although, 100 men worked the wheel by which she was to be propelled. An officer of our own navy has more recently constructed a boat with which he descended more than thirty feet below the surface of the water. But by far the most extraordinary and largest vessel of the kind was that with which the celebrated smuggler Johnson proposed to carry off Napoleon from St. Helena. This vessel was *one hundred* feet long, and the masts and sails were so constructed as to be lowered on deck. Johnson proposed to make the island about nightfall, in order to avoid the Government cruisers, and to approach the shore under water, and then despatch an embassy to Napoleon, concert means of escape. Immense sums were promised to him, in the event of success; independent of which, it was stipulated that he should receive 40,000*l.* on the day his vessel was ready to proceed to sea. But, on the very day that they were coppering her, they received the news that the celebrated captive no longer existed. Captain Johnson had already given proofs of the most daring and deliberate courage. He had repeated, at the direction of the Admiralty, the experiments of Bushnell and of Fulton, which consisted in fixing to the keel of a vessel at anchor a kind of "petard," the explosion of which was effected by means of clock-work and a loaded pistol. On one occasion, the anchor of the petard-vessel got foul of the ships's cable used for the experiment, and, after having fixed the petard. Johnson strove in vain to get it clear. He then looked quietly at his watch, and said to the man who accompanied him, "We have but two minutes and a half to live, unless we can get clear of the cable." This man, who had been married only a few days, began to lament his fate, and to call upon the name of his wife in terms of the bitterest anguish—"Poor Nancy, poor Nancy," sobbed the poor fellow. "Cease your lamentations," said Johnson sternly to him, "they will avail you nought. Take off your jacket, and stop up the hawsehole," and seizing a hatchet, he cut the cable, and got clear off; when immediately the petard exploded and blew up the vessel.—*Nautical Magazine for April.*

## MISCELLANEA.

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—On Wednesday the 1st inst. one of the most chaste and beautiful Suspension Bridges in this country was opened to the public, by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk in person, accompanied by Lords Surry, Fitzallen' and Howard, and a vast assemblage of Nobility and Gentry. The bridge is called the "Norfolk Bridge," and reaches over a space of about 600 feet across the River Aden. It has a carriage-way wide enough for two carriages to pass abreast, with a footpath on each side, five feet wide. By this line of communication the distance between Brighton and Worthing is shortened nearly two miles. At the end of the town of Shoreham you turn to the right, and come upon a fine wide approach, when the eye is immediately attracted by the appearance of the beautiful and classic outline of the portal; on the top of this, in the centre, raised on three slabs, stands a colossal lion (the crest of the Howards), executed in admirable style. On passing through this portal, your attention is again attracted by its distant neighbour, on the top of which is the figure of a wild horse, bearing an oak branch in its mouth (the crest of the Earl of Surry). These figures have a remarkable fine and imposing effect, being elevated upwards of 60 feet above the water. On passing through the last portal, and over the bridge, you enter upon a raised causeway, 70 feet above high water, and more than a quarter of a mile in length, with a carriage-way 30 feet wide, and a footpath 6 feet wide, railed in on each side for the protection of pedestrians. At the termination of the causeway is another bridge called the "Flood Bridge," equally chaste, but of considerable less dimensions. At this bridge the Duke of Norfolk's boundary terminates. Over the whole space now occupied by the causeway the tide formerly flowed. The effect of the causeway is very striking, from its noble dimensions. The whole of this magnificent work has been done at the sole expence of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who is probably the only nobleman in this country who can boast of having raised so fine a structure at his own cost. The bridge is built from the design, and under the direction, of Mr. Tierney Clark, the engineer to whom the public is indebted for the beautiful bridges at Hammersmith and Marlow, both over the Thames.

A RISING GENIUS.—TIKE SMITH, a ragged young urchin, who, though hardly able to peep over the bar, has been in custody more than a dozen times for petty thefts, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, by William King an industrious cobbler and ginger-beer maker, with having stolen a bottle of "ginger pop." The prosecutor declared that the neighbourhood of his stall was so infested with "young warmint," that he found it utterly impossible to turn an honest penny by his ginger pop; for if his eyes were on the board for an instant, he was sure to discover that a bottle or two had suddenly vanished. While he was busily employed, on Monday last, he happened to cast his eye where the ginger pop stood, when he was very much surprised to see a bottle move off the board, without any person apparently being within sight. Upon looking out at the door the mystery was explained, for there he saw the young delinquent making a rapid retreat on all-fours, with the ginger pop, the cork of which had flown out, fizzing out of his breeches pocket. After a smart chace he overtook him, and then proceeded to examine the contents of his pinafore, which was bundled round him. This led to the discovery that the young prisoner had been on a most successful forage for a dinner. He had a delicate piece of pickled pork, a couple of eggs, part of a loaf, and a handsome china basin, all of which he admitted was the result of his morning labours.—The boy having been already remanded for a week, Mr. Dyer, upon learning that his parents were quite unable to keep him from the streets, ordered that he should be detained until some arrangement was made with the parish to which he belonged.—The boy, when removed to the lock-up room, which familiarity had taught him to regard with indifference, amused himself by giving vent to a poetical inspiration, in the following admonitory distich, which he scratched o the wall:—

"Him as prigs wot isnt his'n,
Wen he's cotched vil go to pris'n."

KEAN IS DEAD.—There was a time when this announcement would have created the deepest sensation in the dramatic world; but that time has passed away—his death has been long anticipated—the decay of his powers has been long observed—and we, truer friends than his flatters, warned him many months ago, that retirement, repose, and regimen were assential to their restoration: in following our advice, he might have only survived his fame: in neglecting it, he has perished in the attempt of recovery. His fate affords an additional lesson to public men—retire in time—seek a *Gil Blas*—take his advice, and follow it with more than the resignation of an archbishop. Do not let it be supposed that we make these remarks in any feeling unfavourable to the memory of the once great actor; we did not swell the host of his sworn partisans; we need scarcely add, that we detested his many sycophants: but while we were conscious of his failings, both as an actor and as a man, we openly commented on the former, at all times, and occasionally alluded to so much of the latter as tended to effect his public character; yet were we far, very far from withholding our tribute of praise to his many excellencies. We do not indeed, echo the lamentation of our contemporaries, who exclaim, "we ne'er shall look upon his like again,"—which, with all due respect to Shakspeare, ay, and to those who have applied the passage to him, is trash, and has been applied in turn to every best of kings, greatest of heroes, kindest of husbands, &c. for three or four centuries,—but, with bluff king Hal, will "trust we have within this realm ten thousand as good as he." In order to find them, however, managers must be more active, and, for their own sakes, put down the undue influence of professional rivalries.* If they would obtain their knowledge of provincial merit from personal observation, or at least from men of education and jugment unin.fluenced by *green*-room prejudices, they might find talent in many a wandering company which would satisfy the public, and keep the insolence and extortions of the stars within something like due bounds.—*Examiner, May* 19.

* KEAN, liberal and generous in private life, was no, wholly free from this besetting vice. It is a coincidence that both he and Sir Humphrey Davy were very neartly rejected by a *committee* on the meanness of theirr personal appearance.

THE AMERICAN TEA TRADE.—The accounts received yesterday, from different parts of the United States mention that in consequence of the opening of the trade in teas between China and the Americans, a great increase of business had occurred. The latest advices received by the Florida at New York from Canton, stated that not less than 30 American vessels were loading at Whampoa and Lintin, for different parts of the Union, all taking in teas. The cargoes of the latest ships from Canton which had arrived at New York, amounting to about 20,000 chests of tea, had been sold at a further reduction in price. In one week not less than 12 American ships arrived at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from Canton, with valuable cargoes of teas, silks, &c. Of the teas arrived at New York, forming part of the quantity above referred to, about 1,500 chests of bohea, just imported, were sold on the 14th ult. at 12¾ cents per pound. The duty before the repeal of the duty which had recently been wholly taken off, was 12 cents per lb. One of the letters received from New York, after referring to the great increase in the trade in Chinese produce, occasioned by the repeal of the whole duty on tea, says—"We shall soon have all the tea-tables on our side in political economy."—The teas, forming the last importations into New York, had been sold a the following prices: green young hyson, 59½ to 87 cents per lb; hyson, 67 to 67½; hyson skin 59½ to 87 gunpowder and imperial, 63 to 89½ cents per lb. In black teas, the best bohe as fetched 14½ to 15¼ cents per lb; the souchong, 25 to 36½ cents, per lb.—*Morning Herald. May* 18.

*Anecdote of Curran.*—"The most severe retort Mr. Curran ever experienced was from Sir Boyle Roche, the celebrated member of the Irish parliament (who, a gentleman, and good hearted person, could scarcely speak a sentence without making a blunder.) In a debate where Mr. Curran had made a very strong speech against sinecure offices, he was very tartly replied to by Sir Hercules Langrish. Curran, nettled at some observation, started up, and warmly exclaimed; 'I would have the baronet to know, that I am the guardian of my own honour.' Sir Boyle instantly rejoined 'Then the gentleman has got a very pretty sinecure employment of it, and so has been speaking all night on the wrong side of the question."

*Irish Duelling.*—"Mr. Curran and Lord Clare, whilst the latter was attorney-general, had on one occasion a controversy which could only be determined by a personal battle. The combatants fired two cases of very long pistols at each other, but certainly with very bad success and very little *eclat*; for they were neither killed, wounded, satisfied, nor reconciled; nor did either of them express the slightest disposition to continue the engagement. In those times, the 'usual mode of deciding points of honour, never was dispensed with; but in more modern and refined days not only gentlemen civilians, but even Military officers of his Majesty's forces, frequently and placidly refer their 'points of honour,' to be decided by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who generally punishes one of the disputants in person, and both of them in pocket;—undoubtedly the safest, though certainly the most expensive mode of settling personal differences. Mr. Curran was not at all pugnacious or quarrelsome, or what was then termed in Ireland a gentleman 'fire-eater,' yet he had the singular fortune of fighting frequently, and in every case without any disastrous result, or any inevitable necessity. He fought his most bitter enemy, Lord Clare, and he fought his most intimate friend, Mr. Egan. His duel with Major Hobart (Lord Buckinghamshire) was a singular one. A Mr. Gifford (nick-named in Dublin the 'dog in office') grossly offended Mr. Curran, who declared 'he would rather do without fighting all his life' than fight such a fellow as Gifford, but as Gifford was a revenue officer, he expected Major Hobart would dismiss him for his impertinence, or fight in his place. To either alternative the secretary demurred; Curran insisted, and at length the Major referred the case to his friend, Lord Carhampton, then commander-in chief in Ireland. Carhampton a man of singular wit and acuteness, quickly decided the points on clear principles. 'A secretary of state fighting for an exciseman,' said he 'would be rather a bad precedent for his majesty's diplomatists; but a major in the king's service is pugnacious by profession, and must fight any body that asks him the result was a meeting. Curran did his best to hit the major, the major curled his upper lip, and asked Curran with a sneer,' If he wanted any more of it? Curren shook his head as a negative, and both left the ground, neither better nor worse friends than when they entered it. The portrait of Curran, here annexed, is a perfect foreline of him. Being asked if he had not sat for that portrait, 'No,' said he,' not it was the portrait that sat for me."

THE NEW PALACE.—The bas-reliefs illustrating the naval and military victories of Great Britain during the reign of George IV. have been placed at the top of the new palace, instead of on the marble arch, as originally intended. These fine specimens of sculpture were executed by Westmacott, and cost 60,000*l.*

THE BRITISH CAVALRY.—In one of the many articles which have appeared in the *United Service Journal*, with the laudable object of rescuing the British cavalry from the stigma which Colonel Napier and others have thrown on them of being inferior to the French, we find the following incidents narrated:—"During the Peninsular war a party of the 15th Hussars consisting of an officer, a corporal, and six men, were ordered on the delicate service of reconnoitring the movements of the French army. This duty they performed, and were leaving the village to which they had pushed their advance, when a party of the French Chasseurs entered it, and hurried to cut them off. The officer having directed the serjeant to retire with four of the men, and to cross the bridge of L'Ers, which they had passed in their advance, remained with two remaining Hussars of his force. The French, seeing their opponents so much weakened, dismounted to fire, which rendered the situation of these three unfortunates considerably perilous. One of the men went to the rear, and joined the serjeant, and the officer found himself supported by a single Hussar, a little black fellow, named Churchyard, but a very intelligent and gallant soldier, and mounted on a blood mare. He was asked if he also would go away? "No, I'll be d——d if I do, but I'll have a lick at the b——y Chasseurs," who were loading, or preparing to fire. They were off in a moment, and by a repetition of these attacks, the Chasseurs were not allowed to get a single fair shot, till time had been allowed the serjeant to carry off his party, who were joined by Churchyard and his officer as they crossed the bridge, and retired in safety; they had not reached their quarters ere the piquets were attacked by a squadron of Chasseurs, and driven back. The Chasseurs, having driven back, our piquet, occupied a small village, and were seen to be straggling and drinking in the different houses. This was observed by Corporal Winterfield, a Prussian, belonging to the 15th, and when the Chasseurs had completed their recognoisance and retired, he followed them with the two men under his command, and keeping at a little distance, he saw some of the Chasseurs falling in the rear; he gradually accelerated his pace, and when within a hundred yards, the three Hussars put spurs to their horses, and each of them seizing on a Chasseur brought him off at speed before the eyes of the *chef d'escadron* and his host, who in vain attempted to catch them."

THE DULL, COLD SHADE OF ARISTOCRACY.—Our peasants require some humanizing relaxation. The music and and the morrice-dance have gone from England; and instead of providing, as formerly, for the amusement of the grinded labourer, our aristocracy now regard with the most watchful jealousy his most distant approach to festivity. They cannot bear the rustic to be merry; disorder and amusement are words for some offence. From their own gambling circles, their licentious chamberings, their heated banquets, they send forth declamations against the debaucheries of the poor; and even an extra glass of beer and a newspaper are full of democratic licentiousness in their eyes.—"Oh, that aristocracy!" said Constance, bitterly; "so mean, so sordid, so insolent!—the day must come when we shall see it morally trampled down. It has lived without dignity; it will fall without valour. At present, how startlingly hollow is its real power! It has no vassals—no armed force. Today, opinion support it; [redacted] to-morrow it is weaker than an infant. It is the puppet—the weathercock of every accident!"—"You are right," said Godolphin; "but your sentiments surprise me. Is this from the courtly and courted Miss Vernon?"—"Believe me," said Constance, with quickness, "it is amongst the aristocracy themselves that their bitterest contemners are found. Those who suffer under the system every day, are more likely to loathe it than the mass, who seldom palpably come in contact with it. Its constant meanness is more sickening than its occasional violence."—*Godolphin.*

HOW TO OBTAIN A BISHOPRIC.—South was a skilful courtier, and knew how to adopt himself to the taste of the times. Preaching before Charles II. he gave the following description of a former ruler, "And who that beheld such a bankrupt beggarly fellow as Cromwell, first entering the Parliament House with a threadbare torn coat and greasy hat, perhaps neither of them paid for, could have expected that in the space of a few years he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne?" at which the King fell into a violent fit of laughter: and turning to Lord Rochester, said, "Odds fish, Lory, your chaplain must be a bishop; therefore, put me in mind of him the next vacancy." South, who appears to have been a complete time-server, and shifted his religion with the times, had flattery at hand upon all occasions, as may be seen by his panegyric upon the Lord Protector. He might have changed his opinion of Cromwell; but it was scarcely decent thus publicly to abuse a man whose praises he had so lately chaunted.—*Wilson's Life of Defoe.*

THE TWO SETS OF ROUES.—There are in London two sets of dissipated men, one set, the butterflies of balls; the loungers of the regular walks of society; diners-out; the "old familiar faces," seen every where, known to every one: the other set, a more wild, irregular, careless race of men, who go little into parties, and vote balls a nuisance; who live in clubs; frequent theatres; drive about late o'nights in mysterious-looking vehicles, and enjoy a vast acquaintance among the Aspasias of pleasure. These are the men who are the critics of theatricals: black-neckclothed and unilaterally hatted, they sit in their boxes and decide on the ankles of a dancer or the voice of a singer. They have a smattering of literature, and use a great deal of French in their conversation: they have something of romance in their composition, and have been known to marry for love. In short, there is in their whole nature a more roving, liberal, continued character of dissipation than belongs to the cold, tame, dull, prim, hedge-clipped debaucheries of more national exquisitism.—*Godolphin.*

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